

Come and See for Yourself SUNDAY FREE EXCURSION

MIDLAND CITY IS POSITIVELY THE BIGGEST BARGAIN IN PROFITABLE REAL ESTATE THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED IN LOS ANGELES. IT ABSOLUTELY CANNOT LAST AT THE EASY TERMS THAT WE ARE SELLING AT. THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS THAT WE ARE URGING YOU TO COME SUNDAY AND BUY YOUR LOT—BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

—the special free excursions to MIDLAND CITY Sunday will leave our offices at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Come early and secure your tickets—there will be thousands of people at MIDLAND CITY and there is no chance for congestion.

—MIDLAND CITY IS REACHED BY EIGHT FAST CAR LINES OF THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC AND IS BUT FIFTEEN MINUTES RUNNING TIME FROM THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES. FROM EIGHT TO TWELVE FAST CARS LEAVE THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC STATION FOR MIDLAND CITY EVERY HALF HOUR, SUPPLYING THE BEST TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

—one of the most prosperous, thriving, growing communities in Southern California is building at MIDLAND CITY. There are stores, churches, schools, unparalleled automobile boulevards and all other improvements ready for you at MIDLAND CITY right now. You don't have to wait for gas, water, electricity, telephones or street improvements. They are all ready for you.

BUY A GOOD LOT AT MIDLAND CITY NOW FOR \$190—JUST \$20 DOWN AND \$5 A MONTH

The average run of prices at MIDLAND CITY for residence lots is \$190 to \$350 and for business lots on Main Street, \$425 to \$1000. Some of the more choice lots run a trifle higher in price. All prices include the improvements and there are discounts for cash and building.

Go out in any direction from Los Angeles as far as MIDLAND CITY from the business center and investigate real estate values. Prices range from \$200 to \$1500 per lot. This is a conservative estimate. You will not find transportation facilities or other improvements that will begin to compare with what you can get at Midland City for less than ONE-HALF the price. Telephone or come to our offices for free tickets for Sunday's excursion.

J.W. Young & Co.
Suite 314 Central Bldg.,
Sixth and Main Streets
Telephone: AS627, Main 9500

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Dr. COLEGROVE, Dentist

452 1/2 So. Broadway, Corner 5th. Over Sun Drug Store

Santa Fe

Santa Fe de Luxe
to Chicago
Kansas City
and a quick
way to
New York
tuesdays
Saves a Day
Limited to just sixty
people.
Extra fare: twenty-five
dollars
Phone Santa Fe City Office at 334
So. Spring Street any time day or
night—Phone Main 735-00517

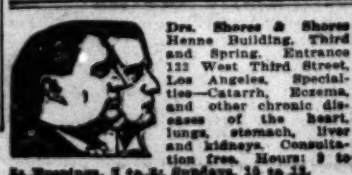
Bon Ton CORSETS

Worn by the best dressers from the Golden Gate to Paris. Have no equal in style and fit. Price \$3.50 to \$25

Every Pacific Coast lady can attain the stylish new figure with perfect ease in these charming corsets. Price \$1 to \$3

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

These Corsets are for sale in all leading stores in every town and city on the Pacific Coast.
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., 28 GEARY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO



Dr. Shores & Shores
Henne Building, Third
and Spring, Entrance
133 West Third Street,
Los Angeles. Special-
ties—Catarrh, Eczema,
and other chronic dis-
eases of the heart,
lungs, stomach, liver
and kidneys. Consulta-
tion free. Hours: 9 to
5 p. m.



TO WED ANGELENO.

Miss Marys of Oakland will marry Roscoe Glover Downs of this City.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Formal announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Luella Marys of Oakland and Roscoe Glover Downs of Los Angeles. The interesting news was told at a bridge luncheon given in honor of Miss Eleanor Landers, and came as a surprise to the assembled guests. Delicate spring blossoms and greenery were used to decorate the table and elegant dainty notes on which were the names of the engaged couple.

The wedding will take place April 15 and will be one of the prettiest affairs of the month. Downs is the son of J. W. P. Downs of Mill Valley and brother of Mrs. Carl Bachelder of Oakland.

HOPE FOR ESPEE SETTLEMENT.

CALIFORNIANS POINT TO NEW HAVEN'S EXAMPLE.

Directors of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Voice Sentiment of the State in Opposing the Dissolution Suit Against the Southern and Central Pacific.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Sentiment in California is unanimously opposed to the dissolution suit contemplated by the government in connection with the Southern and Central Pacific.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has asked through the delegation in Congress and the Attorney-General, and has wired to Senator Works in appreciation of his efforts to obtain a hearing which is set for next Tuesday as follows:

"Directors Chamber express very highest appreciation your effective efforts to secure hearing for our delegation with Attorney-General. Are advised on highest authority it will be impossible to secure results without influence from the President. Would urge you to see the President and get an audience for our delegation which arrives at New Willard early the morning of February 7. Would appreciate receiving at that time any information. Note in public press the New England delegation introduced a resolution requesting delay in similar circumstances affecting them, pending full investigation. Would it not be advisable to take similar action for our people? Information sent this office will be forwarded by wire to our delegation en route."

The promise of success attending the efforts of the Attorney-General and President Howard Elliott of the New Haven lines to accomplish a dissolution of the interests of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroad, Senator Works said this morning he understood that sentiment on the Pacific Coast was almost unanimously opposed to the forcible dissolution of the State Railroad Commission was of the opinion that the dissolution should not be enforced.

OREGON'S INTERVENTION.
(BY A. P. MURPHY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SALEM (Or.) Feb. 6.—Following a conference yesterday between Gov. West, Chairman Frank Miller and T. K. Campbell of the Railroad Commission, and J. H. Lothrop, representing the Transportation Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Governor announced that he would ask President Wilson to delay any action contemplated by the government for the dissolution of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad interests until an investigation is made and the shippers and others interested have an opportunity to present their side of the case.

Gov. West said that he could see no good that would result from the divorcing of the lines of the two companies, while he could see where probably the development of the state would be retarded and injury would result to the shipping interests of the State.

TEXAS ALLOWS RAILROAD TO SETTLE LITIGATION WITHOUT EXHAUSTING A MONEY PENALTY.

(BY A. P. MURPHY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
AUSTIN (Tex.) Feb. 6.—The \$100,000 suit of the State of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas today was settled by a compromise without a money penalty.

The suit was brought under the State anti-trust laws to prevent the railroad merging several of its Texas branches under one management, a merger which the Texas Legislature specifically authorized last spring. In the suit, State Attorney General H. F. Looper held the Legislature's action to be unconstitutional.

Under the compromise filed in court here today the Texas system is to be separated from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Kansas, which the suit called the "parent corporation."

The compromise binds the railroad to spend \$1,000,000 on improvement in Texas. This is in addition to \$2,000,000 for the repair of damages done in last December's floods.

The agreement declares its purpose to place the affairs of the road's Texas lines beyond the power of control of any other corporation chartered under the laws of another State.

The compromise further provides that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Kansas convey all of its interest in the stock of the Texas concern to H. E. Hildebrand of San Antonio, who in turn is required to convey the interest acquired to the Central Trust Company of New York, for the use and benefit of the stock and bond holders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Kansas. All this stock has been pledged to the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee since about 1891. This transfer to Hildebrand and then to the New York concern is the means adopted for separation of the Texas road from control by the Kansas line.

COMPROMISE "HATY" SUIT.

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HIGHER PULLMAN RATES.

Companies Will Advance Rates on Pullman Cars.

(BY A. P. MURPHY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Pullman Company has announced that it will advance its rates on Pullman cars to a new level, and that the advance will be made on a basis of one cent per mile for each car.

The company's new rates will be in effect on all Pullman cars running between New York and Chicago, and between New York and St. Louis.

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ESPEE FIVE PER CENT.

Future Officers of the Espee Club Will Be Elected.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Espee Club, a new organization for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Espee family, has announced that it will hold its annual meeting on February 10, at the Hotel New York.

The club's new officers will be elected at the meeting, and the club's new constitution will be adopted.

BORAH REMAINS PENITENT.

Thinks Railroad Accomplish for the New.

SENATE FEARS GAYLOR'S AN IMMUNITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Borah, who today announced that he would remain in the Senate as a member of the Senate, and that he would not resign, as he had previously threatened to do, is still a member of the Senate.

Senator Borah's announcement was made at a press conference in the Senate chamber, and was received with surprise by the other members of the Senate.

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York, as
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Reported in Wall Street.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE
NEW YORK BUREAU]
6.—
TIMES.
catch. An announcement
made next week, after
in Wall street (the afternoon
offering of \$54,000,000 of
Pacific 5 per cent. bonds
to stockholders of the
Stockholders will be now
to subscribe to the new
extent of 20 per cent. of the
ings.

to him again, that he would
power machines were sent
the mountain to find him.
came upon the automobile by
the engine still running
the car and the girl dead. In
Bertha Milligan, a note saying
the cause of the tragedy.
of Corcoran, J. A. McClure and
McClure had written her a
telling her he was
"the other girl" and him-


and after
times by
by Marlin.

New Job For Angeleno.
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Los Angeles postmaster has been allowed one additional mail carrier on and after February 16.

CHICAGO LIKES THE MOVIES.
CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[By A. P. Day Wire.] An average of 750,000 people daily attend Chicago's 625 moving picture theaters, according to figures compiled today.

starved because their regular
 Such children need
 everything else; it contains
 fats; it is essentially
 bone-food, free from
 Scott's Emulsion
 weight in solid fat
 nutritive properties
 IT IS NOT A PROP. BUT A FOOD
 Every Druggist Has

food does not nourish.
and Scott's Emulsion above
 contains nature's rarest life-giving
 food value—blood-food and
 wine, alcohol or harmful drug.
 It often builds many times its
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 makes all good food do good.
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 Avoid Substitutes.

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Attractive college building. Expert teachers.
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We also sell on
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We are
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and
BANKERS.

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 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 272

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Two and three-room
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from street, garage, phone
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just completed, modern,
complete with, garage
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One and 2-room apart-
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TO LET-BRANDY APTS.
located at VAN NISSE
St. Phone

TO LET-2000 VILLA
ADAMS, Completely mod-
ern bath, 34, 27 and 28

[illegible]

FEBRUARY 7, 1914.—[PART I.] 7

[illegible]

This image is a dark, high-contrast scan of a document page. It features a prominent vertical strip of light on the left side, which appears to be the edge of the paper or the binding of a book. The rest of the image is predominantly black, with some faint, vertical, light-colored streaks and noise, suggesting a poor quality scan or a very dark original document. No text or other graphical elements are discernible.

1911. — [2]

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—
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"HOMER BUILDERS" MARK A.
in the business
SAN FERRANDO VALLEY
Come in and talk to me
W. P. ARTHUR.
KEYS MEADOWS LAND & CATTLE
120 South
WILL BUY L. A. GOLD MINES
with all L. A. Dev. stock in
THOM. H. WAKEFIELD, JR.

FOR SALE—
—
FOR SALE—DIAMONDED SARR
maize in diamonds. Set of 4
diamond rings. \$75 to \$100
Buy from a reliable dealer.

ALL STING UP TO A CHAIR.
 CHAS. H. CHASE, Manager
 100 West Fourth Street
 "Twenty Years in the Race"

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—Large
 complete for general dining
 counter, cafeteria, restaurant,
 crowd parlor, soda fountain,
 etc.; all kinds of plumbing and
 the vice versa. Call for more
 new location, 1019 S. Main
 etc., at the 200 number, 200 S.

FOR SALE—
 Latest 200 Million Anthracite
 checker records to be sold for
 several. Will take \$100 cash
 weekly payments. Ask for 200
 S. Broadway

FOR SALE—THE HYMAN
 Hyman Co-operative Car
 Hyman, on the Salt Lake R. R.
 property will be accepted with
 a.m. The right to reserve
 rights.

FOR SALE—
CLASSIFIED REAL ESTATE
in the Sunday Times must be
accompanied by cash \$11.00
FOR SALE—NEW AND USED
and pocket-billiard tables
accommodate bar fixtures of all
kinds. We trust the public
WALACE-CALCANDER CO. 50-52
FOR SALE—BIG-DRIFT ON
the colored land. The tract
traces five sections, bears a
fine live oak and maple woods.
SHEETS. 1493 S. Main.
FOR SALE—2 FURBROGH'S
entirely new pipe. Instant
ANGEL'S FURNITURE CO.
Main 5406; FRMO.
FOR SALE—A COUGHER
\$700 that will pay on
month. Address A. S. 5011

FOR SALE—FIVE MASONRY ONE
second floor, 1000 sq. ft., in a con-
venient location, in a safe and
pleasantly furnished, close to
FIVE AMEN, 1200 Broadway, N.Y.
FOR SALE—TENTH FLOOR, in
one of the best buildings in the city,
and them all weights; have some of
the best of the city, 500 N. Avenue C,
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DO NOT PLASTER, WE HAVE
IMPERIAL MOUNTING & WALL
FURNISH and San Pedro, Cal., for sale.

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Safes bought, sold and exchanged
on terms. Write for prices and
terms. Write to: THE SAFE
SAFE EXCHANGE, 111 S. 1st St.,
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FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE
apartment, 1000 sq. ft., in a
valid where chain, please
owner's supplies. Boston, Mass.
SUPPLY CO., 415 W. FORD, N.Y.

FOR SALE—GAMMETER
cost \$200, will sell for \$100.

installations it desired. 1401
E. COMPANY, 250 E. Broadway
FOR SALE—SHEKELMAN AND
lived in your station at 1401
or write for map. A. F. K.
Arts.
FOR SALE—12 GAUGE PUMP
Martin and 23 long Winchester
price. Going East. Address
OFFICE.
FOR SALE—COMPLAINT AND
machinery. Cheap. or call
SOUTH SIDE.
FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, WOOD
honey Bush, plain pine, 2 ft.
600. 225 MASON BLDG.
FOR SALE—TRANSPARENCY
L. A. Athletic Club. 600 E.
W. Helman Bldg. 6007.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
1930 Buick 2 door, cost \$24
20 W 42ND PLACE.
FOR SALE—CIGARS 1401 E.

toy, suitable for \$3 month
110. TITAN OFFICE.
FOR SALE—SEVERAL FOR
vacuum cleaners at a bargain
223 EXCHANGE BLVD. PH 2-
FOR SALE—FIRE-PROOF SAFE
for large office. See
SAFE CO., 212 E. HILL ST.
FOR SALE—SCOTT'S
5 gal. 5 gal. cream. See
E. Main. North 277. Home
FOR SALE—SEVING-HAR-
chem. ANDERSON, 200 E.
FOR SALE—RESTAURANT
with kitchen and bar, 1000
E. LOS ANGELES ST.
FOR SALE—DENTIST'S
few months, tool, \$100.
MAIN ST. Phone 7281.
FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN
cases. See WEBER, 210 E.
FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR

FOR SALE—2000 BUSHES OF
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120 S. Los Angeles St. Phone 2

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Furniture
FOR SALE—
FURNITURE IN HOUSE
A 2
PRIVATE SALE
I am leaving the State
Come & take your choice.
I will sell all of the contents of
seven-room bungalow. 2 1/2 x 10 and
back (not a scratch on it) and lawn
mower.

[illegible]

\$12.00 folding bed
 \$12.00 case mirror, framed
 \$12.50 Federal case, mahogany
 \$16.00 mahogany case, mahogany
 \$18.00 folding oak couch, glass top
 \$10.50 buffet
 \$27.50 bed dressing, mahogany
 OVERLAYS, Mahogany & Walnut
 FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND
 man's chest; by the
 mahogany white case
 dining set, large English
 port, Kohler-Chase piano
 mahogany, 12 ft. x 12 ft.
 1400 CONSTANCE ST., Penn
 FOR SALE—GOOD
 and house furnishings at
 for cash, instant delivery
 for rent, A. C. McNEIL, at 101
 Main.
 FOR SALE—CONTIGUOUS
 furnished, carpet, new
 Knabe piano; almost new.
 Take 49th st. car.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—
turned oak, and a pine
THIRD ST. Vermont Electric Co.
FOR SALE—FURNITURE, HOUSE
and wood—practically new
taken at once. 150 W. Main
FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF ALL
House rents \$10. 2006 S. W.
FOR SALE—TO LET—4 ROOM
ture for sale, at 200 S. W.
FOR SALE — LEATHER CHAIRS
cost \$50, for a few days less
FOR SALE—SANTA BARBARA CO.
for sale. 1073 W. SANTA BARBARA
OFFICE EQUIPMENT—
For Sale, Exchange,
FOR SALE—FURNITURE, HOUSE
showcase, mirrors, etc.
SANTA BARBARA CO.

FOR SALE - AT A BARGAIN PRICE
SUG & SWEETENERS
very cheap price SHAWING AND
CENTRAL BLDG.

FOR SALE - REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
new, \$80 cash. *also new*
L. box #64. **TIMBER TRADING CO.**

FOR SALE - OFFICE FURNITURE
cases, card files, etc.
or exchange. L. C. **MURPHY**

WANTED - WE BUY AND SELL
furniture of every description
DENNIS CO., 731 E. HOGUE ST.

FOR SALE - OFFICE FURNITURE
316-823 S. Los Angeles St.

THINGS ON WHEELS -
All Makes
Automobiles
FOR SALE - CLARK MINOR TYPEWRITER
new, \$90 cash. *also new*

readable. From
This car has just been the
is in perfect order. Price low, \$1
2874.

FRANKLIN CARS THAT
and service. I have owned one
1924.

Make 1977.

MARRIAGE LA FORT	Wm. H. West	FURN.
HIRE. \$500.	" " & PAID- OWNER. West	DRESS.
SEE FIRST-CLASS COND.		FURN.
only \$600.— SEE GLANDALE		101
House 185; Home 1121.		FURN.
P. CAR. MAKE GOOD FRUITED		FOR CHA.
IN E. 20TH ST.		MAINT.
JOAN ON YOUR CAR	SEE MR.	FON
and Albany St.	West	\$91

Rev. O. H. L. Mason, Who Was Arraigned Before the Los Angeles Presbytery to Answer Charges Filed by Young Woman, Has a Devoted Flock — Beach Statistician Undertakes to Figure Pasadena Third.

son, will build it a ten-story, reinforced concrete church, costing \$100,000, according to an announcement made today. The new structure will be institutional in character, and will cost in the neighborhood of the above-mentioned amount. It is to be built on a site which is owned by the city of Pasadena.

successfully defended charges against his character before the Los Angeles presbytery, are among the wealthiest in the city, and these have been busily working to secure for Rev. Dr. Mason the most modern and costliest

The new church to house the Calvary Presbyterian Church, as the new organization is called, will be erected in the northwest corner of Cedar and Ocean avenues. In accordance with Rev. Dr. Mason's ideas of church matters, there will be no social functions at least in equipment. There are fifteen schoolhouses there to ten Long Beach, and 280 teachers to here. The population of the cities from these figures is: Beach, 43,054; Pasadena, 40,056.

Winfield Procter, a worker at the plant of the Long Beach Salt Company, and R. H. Lloyd, foreman, painfully injured late last night by three explosions of salt demolishing the furnace-room and three floors. Procter, awakened

Palmer, a leader in the new church, has been working quietly on the plans for several weeks.

DEDICATORY SERMON.

Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College, one of the foremost teachers of the Middle West, will

explosion, walked to rough a six-carpet of hot salt to rescue Lloyd, who was himself burned severely.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Members of the Board of P. Works favor concrete construction the pier at Devil's Gate. Long

reach the dedicatory sermon of the new \$100,000 First Congregational church on August 16. Rev. Henry Kendall Booth, the pastor, today received a telegram of acceptance of the invitation to deliver the address. Prof. Booth also will deliver a course of lectures.

new at the Long Beach assembly this summer. The plans for the dedication of the largest church in Long Beach are elaborately drawn, and members of the Congregational clergy will be here from many cities.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—

A Coroner's jury in the case of N. Becor, structural ironworker, who fell to his death from a water tower at the Edison plant yesterday, rendered a verdict of accidental death. The story of A. S. Lord, who worked beside him on the top of the 103-foot

HUSBAND GIVES HER UP. Fifth street, when Herbert Hilt

Santa Monica Man Concludes His Indian Wife Is Not Fitted For Domestic Life.

SANTA MONICA, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Jessie Wilcox, a half breed Pawnee and white woman, who lives at No. 1241 West Fifth street, High Eastman of No. 1812, street, saw two men crawling out of a window in one of the apartments and followed them until they saw men board a Stephenson-avenue. They then initiated J. Bernard

who returned to her home, 1414 E. 14th street, said he was a ranchman on the 14th street, has once more left his wife and her husband, apparently this time for good.

Neighbors say that she often told them she belonged to the Pawnee club, which is located on the corner of 14th and Los Angeles streets.

When the pursued caught sight of the pursuers, they jumped off the but one of them, Harry Boersma, No. 636 Crocker street, was taken, his companion escaping.

Two watches were found on one of which was identified as

that the couple apparently were not devoted to one another, they never quarreled and that he was unable to find any reason for the frequent disappearances of Mrs. Wilcox except the "call of the wild." The last time she went away she was found camping

out with some Indians and Mexicans near Topopango Canyon.

No effort will be made to bring her back this time as her husband thinks she is on the way to Oklahoma and he says he is discouraged in his attempts to keep her at home. He is

only 21 and she is 19. She is black and swarthy, supposedly a mixture of Mexican and Indian blood.

WOMAN INJURED.

Miss Ama Bassett, 54, who lives in a handsome residence near Fourth

and Utah streets, and one of the wealthiest single women in Santa Monica, was thrown heavily to the pavement this morning by several large dogs which were gambling about her. She fell in such a way as to fracture one leg, it is believed. She

was removed to St. Catherine's hospital for treatment. The dogs were in play, say observers, and did not try to bit her or otherwise hurt her.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

Four youthful "joy riders" were given a severe lecture by Police Judge Carrillo this morning and one of them, Floyd Bassett, was fined \$25. The evidence showed that Bassett took a machine last night and invited Grace Wilson, 13; May Jackson, 15, Pearl Lumber Company and on the trip into town over Nob Hill the old narrow-gauge line.

Last night Curtiss Doepfing, a School boy with an ambition to come a motorman, tried to run a car up the hill and back while a crew was out on the track.

Both Police Judge Carrillo and Chief of Police Randall intend to make examples of older offenders and

Since through service to Los Angeles was discontinued after the chase of the Redondo line by the Pacific Electric the Gardena line is poorly patronized on account

NEWS BRIEFS.

Veterans found drunk on the streets of the bay district are not to be sent to jail, is the decision of Mayor Dudley and Chief of Police Randall. The old ineffectual way is to be done

The directors of the new improvement association of San Pedro, organized today by the election of John Gaffey, president; Charles N. Gaffey, treasurer and H. M. Carr, secretary. The other directors are W. Davis, R. A. Mitchell, John

ing his arts of persuasion on Mayor Rose of Los Angeles to try and make that dignitary see the wisdom of declaring February 21 a legal holiday. This will be the first day of the Vanderbilt cup races and Mayor Dudley feels that the get-together spirit

should prevail from Los Angeles to the beach.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Another Escapes as Young Men in

Motor Give Chase to Street Car.
One Thief Was Out on Parole.

Two young men organized a chase after two burglars last night at 10 o'clock, which resulted in the capture of one of them, who proved to be a paroled prisoner on two and a half

The chase began at the Chilcote Terrace apartments, No. 1247 West 107th St., for rental to the fishermen will be determined until the wharf is ready for use.

1

Points: By the
Every day will be straw-hat day by-and-by.
The morning, have you laid in your supply of radium?
A telephone line in Moscow to the Arabs Bedouin?
Call for the free lunch coming down the Rio Grande!
Not send Billy McCulloch to the front? He could cut a lot of the fat out of the war.
It will be so rare as the day in the Atlantic is crossed in a matter of hours.
Just to think of it, the Japanese are likely to be adjusted without the aid of Hobson.
Refusing to pass any Asiatic bill this session Congress is proving itself from itself.
More natural when discussing the price of meat we should be discussing the cost of living.
And robber, that who tried to kidnap the Mexican insists upon being paid-up himself.
The plague peace tribunal will be held there and there will be a lot of the waiting list.
Now claimed that radium is a manna. But we shall not have it in the discard.
The three-cornered fight for the Gen. Theodore is certain that name is a hoodoo.
The manufacturers claim that the business is a waste place.
All this turmoil among the peace doves of peace would be before it had gone far.
has become of the situation used to have a margin in the back part of the party.
not look as if the Johnson administration can be saved from the smudge pot.
now Gov. Goethals, his name has been confirmed by the Senate bigger man than the job.
er and get in line for the victory that will follow election on the part of the
D. Phelan has entered the race for the United States House. All hands round, ladies cheer.
now a friend who insists on imported cigars; perhaps that come from the White House.
ary Bryan has secured the Denmark to the peace party. Clark still remains outside.
Charles F. Murphy resigns as well be laid away in a casket as to date his resignation.
under Hans Schmidt was a lawyer framed a hypothesis that was three hours past.
weather reports indicate to have a sweep of cold without the Medici. A starter for the horse race.
Brandeis, the reformer, to secure a lot of fine points on administration. Look at the generalissimo of the show.
the Club of the Missouri will soon appear in the "Laws" song will probably resistance as they have county vernacular.
umor that an attempt to the life of King Alfonso's annual journey. When the ruler around in the world, it is a lot of some where.
medial paper in the interest proposed. So far the paper with financial paper has been able to find its way to bed and his patients.
as admirer has presented famous hickory stick. son. The hero of the war had a whole world. They are more numerous than the stars of the Custer massacre.
at Wilson is now "the" in Mexico. Just like a messenger in a railway car, never sees the end of the world. Everybody else has long ago.
THE MODERN GOWN.
The way the wind doth blow you'll find it then that you'll find the silk dress the picture on the mind, they tantalize in dress, one in color all through, so form there leaves no doubt, without a doubt, modern gowns were made of the same fashion cut than the lean as well as the modern. The ladies they look toward the outlines of the gown and go where'er you find the fair sex today. In all the world today, men, pretty, plump women, M. D. Chickering, Cal., Feb. 3, 1914.

MINSTREL SHOW GIVEN.
Young Men's Institute Holds Successful Entertainment at the Auditorium.
Six immense red bows under six comical black faces, to say nothing of six gorgeous white-satin suits with red trimmings, were the bit of color and humor that made the military minstrel show, held by the Young Men's Institute at the Auditorium last night, go with a dash that kept the audience in the highest good humor.
Waiter J. Goldsmith, the interlocutor, in a colonial costume of red and white and his six colored assistants in their red and white suits were a good foil for the white uniforms of the members of the band and drill team who joined in the chorus of the song numbers on the programme.
George M. Breslin, Harold L. Graham and F. A. Hollingsworth as the bones, and William J. Quinn, Joseph P. Duffy, Jr., and Leo McCarey as the tamborines, kept the interlocutor busy.
The musical numbers were excellent, all the numbers being popular songs of the day, while a bit of dancing and the chorus by the members of the band and the drill team added to the entertainment. F. A. Hollingsworth, Ned Marsh, Harold L. Graham, E. J. Gillens, William J. Quinn, Frank A. Ellerkamp and Joseph P. Duffy, Jr. were the soloists.
Following the minstrel show, the Y.M.I. band gave a short concert. The work of the drill team demonstrated their skill in exhibition work. The sketch "Op-o'-Me-Thumb," under the direction of Miss Lucretia Del Valle, was given in conclusion as an added good measure. Misses Allen, Merilith, Wyman and Chrysler and A. Mullen were excellent in their various roles.
PRESIDENT INTERESTED.
Will Press Button to Open Children's Hospital Here Today—Reception to Public.
President Wilson will have an important part on the programme this afternoon at the formal opening of the new Children's Hospital at Vermont avenue and Sunset boulevard, even though he be far away in Washington. He has agreed to press an electric button at 4 o'clock, which will turn on the electric lights, ring chimes and operate an apparatus that will unveil a statue of the Bandini baby, the original of which is at the Children's Hospital in Rome.
The hospital building here has been connected by direct wire with the White House. When the President was requested to take a long-distance part in the local exercises he explained that his deep interest in charities such as the Children's Hospital made him consent gladly.
The reception, which is open to the public, will be held from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m. this afternoon, and during the same hours tomorrow afternoon. A musical and literary programme has been arranged for both afternoons. Several people of prominence will deliver informal addresses.



Announcement:
We announce the arrival of the new Spring Styles in Knox and Stetson stiff and soft hats for men.
—all ready now in the Hat department, first floor.
All the latest styles novelties as well as the more conservative models are on display, including fancy bands, the new shapes, and new colors, etc.
Priced from \$3 Up
Mail Orders Filled.
Harris & Frank
437-443 SOUTH SPRING ST.

—children's day
Staub's
336 S. Broadway
PARTICULAR parents bring their youngsters to STAUB'S for shoes because they know our Juvenile Footwear gives the service expected of it. We have made a study of the needs of growing feet. We offer a Fitting Service that you will find invaluable.
Prices on Footwear for Little Folks begin at \$2.

Free Scratch Pads
Business men, school children and others.
Present this coupon at the counter in the New Times Building or The Times Branch Office, 619 South Spring Street, and get a large scratch pad absolutely free.

Men's Famous Wear
Sole here exclusively
Benjamin Clothes
JAMES SMITH & CO.
648-550 Broadway.

The Children's Health-Beverage
Because it combines the elements which growing children require, because it is a palatable food drink which every child enjoys.
Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate
is almost universally used by discriminating mothers. There is strength, satisfaction and radiant health in every cupful of this incomparable beverage.
GHIRARDELLI'S
Since 1853
"The beverage for every age."

—Home of Ostermoor Mattresses— —McCall Patterns—
Cooler Dry Goods Co.
FOUNDED 1878
U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station W. U. Telegraph Branch American Express Branch
February Clearance Sales
Offer Unusual Opportunities for Economical Buying—\$25.00 to \$57.50 Suits. \$18.75
A very choice assortment of suits at one price. These garments are made of fine materials, and are really extraordinary bargains at the price. Matelasse, eponge, wool velours, diagonals, chevots, serges, and combination suits in colors of green, gray, white, mahogany, mixtures, brown, navy, Copenhagen, etc. Buy \$25 to \$57.50 tailored suits at \$18.75
—Garments, Second Floor—
Saturday Wash Goods Specials
These specials good for Saturday only, so be prompt:
10c Outing Flannel—for pajamas, night shirts, undershirts, etc., in pink, blue, gray, stripes and checks, as well as other shades 7 1/2c
20c Flannelette and Wool Finish Challis; 32 and 36 inches wide; all colors and styles 10c
12.25 Embroidered Scalloped Pillow Cases, 45x36; special pair 75c
20c White Crinkled Crepe for undergarments; special 12 1/2c
—Wash Goods, Rear South Aisle—
Leather Bags and Purses \$3.85
Included in this group of greatly underpriced Bags you will find pin seal, morocco, real seal and other of the most popular leathers, and in desirable styles, for which there is present demand; these, \$3.85
—Leather Goods, Main Floor—
A Special in Cut Glass
Odd pieces which we wish to close out of stock; beautifully cut and in every respect first class:
\$6 Bowl \$4.50
\$7.50 Bowl \$5.50
\$4.50 Sugar and Creamer \$3.50
\$6.50 Bowl \$5.00
\$9.50 Bowl \$6.50
\$7.50 Set; Sugar and Creamer \$5.00
\$8.00 Set; Sugar and Creamer \$6.50
\$15.25 Wine Set (bottle and six glasses) \$11.50
\$14.50 Whiskey Set (bottle and six glasses) \$10.50
\$12.25 Cordial Set (bottle and six glasses) \$9.75
\$22.50 Wine Set (bottle and six glasses) \$16.50
85c Cut Glass Tumblers 55c
\$4.50 Cut Glass Water Bottle \$3.00
—Cut Glass, South Aisle—
Women's Hosiery, Two Pairs 35c
Good, serviceable Hosiery; all black with white feet; sizes 8 and 8 1/2 only; our best 25c values; to close out these broken sizes, two pairs for 35c
—Hosiery, Main Floor—
Fancy Linens at Half
A clearance of natural colored linen Centers, Scarfs and Doilies in pretty effects, at just Half
—Art Needlework, Third Floor—
Ribbons, Special, 10c Yard
Odds and ends of plain colored satin, taffeta and gros grain Ribbons; widths 1 to 5 inches; splendid values here, up to 40c yard; to close 10c
—Ribbons, Main Floor—
Extra Bedding Specials
Blankets; double bed size; snow white; cotton warp, wool filling; 2-inch silk ribbon binding; regular \$4.50 blankets, special today \$3.50
Comforts, filled with lamb's wool; covered with beautiful dotted silk mull and plain Seco silk borders and backs; all colors; regularly \$7.50, at \$6.00
—Bedding, Rear South Aisle—
Extra Good Linen Specials
Twenty sets of Table Linen; 2x2 1/2 to 3 yards long; with 24-inch napkins to match; regularly \$12; on Saturday only \$9
Napkins—a table full of 24-inch napkins, worth \$4.50, today only, dozen \$3.65
Table Damask—seven pieces only; in spot, rose and stripe, pansy, dot and scroll, rose and poppy; our standard \$1.50 quality, special Saturday, yard \$1.00
—Linens, Rear South Aisle—
10c Handkerchiefs 5c
Until you see these, you'd hardly believe that such good qualities can be bought for so little; good sheer plain linen Handkerchiefs, reg. 10c 5c
And 15c sheer plain linen handkerchiefs, each 10c; dozen \$1.00
—Handkerchiefs, Main Floor—
Men's \$3.00 to \$4.50 Union Suits \$1.00
Just because we have size 34 ONLY in these medium and heavy weight merino and silk and lisle Union Suits; the majority are full fashioned; none ever sold under \$3 a garment, and most of them for more; if you can wear size 34 you will get a bargain \$1.00
—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor—
Veilings 35c; Values to \$1.25
Shadow, Shetland and dotted chenille and hexagon meshes, in black, white, magpie, black-and-white, flesh, taupe, Alice, navy, brown and purple shades; values 65c to \$1.25, to close out broken assortments, yard 35c
—Veilings, Main Floor—
Sample White Enameled Beds Reduced
These Beds have been used as floor samples, and we do not longer need them; they are in perfect condition, but because they came to us under worth we can sell them at like reductions:
\$12.50 Beds \$9.25
\$16.50 Beds \$10.00
\$10.00 Beds \$7.00
\$30 Ostermoor—full size, art twist ticking; weight 60 pounds; the best Ostermoor this factory makes; absolutely guaranteed; special on a very limited number \$18.50
—Bedding, Rear South Aisle—
Wash Dresses for Children Much Reduced
Juniors' Wash Dresses, in plaids; ratine and gingham; for girls of 13, 15 and 17 years: \$2 to \$3 values 95c
\$3.75 to \$5 values \$1.85
\$5.75 to \$6.75 values \$2.85
\$7 to \$10 values \$3.45
\$12 to \$13.50 values \$5.85
Lingerie dresses in fine lawns, lace and embroidery trimmed; sizes 6 to 14: \$1.25 to \$1.75 values 85c
\$2 to \$3 values \$1.15
\$3.50 to \$4 values \$1.85
\$4.75 to \$5.50 values \$2.35
\$6 to \$7 values \$2.95
\$7.50 to \$8 values \$3.35
\$9 to \$10 values \$4.35
\$11 to \$15 values \$5.35
Sweaters—in red, gray and brown: \$6 values \$5.50
\$6.50 values \$6.00
—in red, gray and navy; \$3 values \$2.50
—Children's Wear, Second Floor—
Silks for Saturday at \$1.00
Values in these range as high as \$2.50; quantities are necessarily limited, however, so early choice will obviate probable disappointment:
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Tub Silks \$1
\$1.75 Natural Pongee \$1
\$1.25 Wash Crepe \$1
\$1.50 Wash Taffeta \$1
\$1.50 Fancy Persian Satins \$1
\$2.00 Fancy Persian Satins \$1
\$1.25 Kimono Silks \$1
\$1.50 Fancy Marquisette \$1
\$2.50 Fancy Voile \$1
\$2.25 White Crepe \$1
\$1.50 Brocade Satin \$1
—Silks, Broadway Annex—
Muslinwear Specials All This Week
Limited quantities only, in these and some of them not the newest styles; the materials and finish are irreproachable, and the prices extremely low, to quickly rid us of these little lots:
La Grecque Tailored Gowns—
were \$4.00, now \$2
Princess Slips—new models, elaborately trimmed with real Irish crochet and Cluny lace; were \$10, now \$6
Others in pink voile, elaborately trimmed with real Cluny and hand-run lace; ribbon and rosebuds; were \$25, now \$18
Slips—hand embroidered; were \$7.50, now \$3.75; were \$12, now \$5
Skirts—embroidered by hand; were \$4, now \$2
—Muslinwear, Second Floor—
French Hand Embroidered Sets—were \$16, now \$8; were \$20, now \$10; \$25
French Hand Embroidered Combinations—were \$6, now \$3; were \$8, now \$4, and were \$14 and \$16, now \$6
Drawers—hand embroidered; were \$7.50, now \$3.75; were \$8, now \$4
Waist Slips—in pink and blue lawn; were \$1.25 50c
White Skirts—were \$4 to \$6, now \$2.50
215-229 South Broadway—224-228 South Hill Street

against mine own smelling, His
protection keepeth me."—
[Amos R. Wells.

There is no pillow so soft for the
bled mind as the precious prom-
ise of the Bible; such as "The eter-
God is thy refuge, while under-
h are the everlasting arms."

Near a fool more lives than the
ard. A few weeks ago a drunken
a "foal because drunken—cried
a crowded Christmas celebration
alumnus, Matt., "Fire! Fire!" Then
mad, unreasoning fear pursued
people. There was no danger,
t the supreme danger from
risky fear. And before he had fin-
d his awful work that day fear
slain seventy persons.

Care will kill a cat," runs the
ely proverb. Worry is what
ally ruins our civilization. Many of
the burdens of life are upon
our own shoulders, and we are
equal to them. What is the reme-
dy? Is there a workable "Don't
worry" recipe? There is. This
we are studying gives it. So
hundred others. "Our times are
His hand" is a panacea for
every. "Casting all your cares upon
for, He careth for you."

MORROW.

ANGRY?
—11 A.M.
Eleventh and Hope Streets
THOMAS F. THERAPY, Minister.
REASONABLE?
SINGS AND CHORES
TEACHED BY ALL CAR LINES

STIAN CHURCH
ROADWAY
House.
services.
SUNDAY SCHOOL

Christian Church.
Ave. (West Sixth St.) Chas.
NORTHMAN, Pastor,
P.A.
SUNDAY'S CLASS
A HELPFUL MESSAGE

ATIONAL CHURCH.
ST. NEAR NINTH.
Rev. Morris H. Turk, Ph. D., Pastors.
Kennigott
Birth of a Man."
Service by Orchestra and Choir.
Mr. Turk's Subject:
Birth of Jesus."
at Welcome to All.

ALIST CHURCH.
Grand Ave. Dr. E. F. Austin speaks at
Services at 1:30 and 2:30 by Mrs.
FERNINGS.
At 1:30, Mrs. Courtney reads sealed
an Spirit Message. Dr. Austin lectures

Church
Streets.
D.D., Rector.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1914.
10 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Sunday-school.
a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by
Rector.
p.m.—Choral Evensong and Address
by the Rector.
Special musical numbers at both morning
evening services, by the choir, under
direction of Archibald Sessions, organist and
conductor.
The University or Washington care to
17th St.
WILL BE GIVEN A CORDIAL
ELCOME.

AL CHURCH.
Guerosa Streets.
car to Chester Place and walk through
M.A. Rector.
Holy Communion
the Church. Address by Dean Ward
of St. John's Cathedral, Denver, Col.
G.O.G OF THE ORIENT.
ing Prayer and Sermon by Dean Ward
and a Good Religious Man."
general public is cordially invited.

CATHEDRAL
DR. JIM FRACHE.
DOWN CHURCH"
ay-school.

ENCE.

e Churches
ar Plaza.
916 E. Figueroa St.
Boulevard.
unday-school, 1:30 a.m. Wednesday
ity. Subjects: "SPIRIT."

DING ROOMS.
South Alvarado Street.
Hollywood Boulevard.

ENTS
ay-school.

AL BIBLE STUDENTS
AT 2 AND 7:30 P.M.
AND FLOWER STS.
NO COLLECTIONS.

L.

CHURCH.
Ninth and Tenth.
MIN. Minister.
Concordia Choir Sunday-

METHODIST.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH SOUTH
 REV. C. C. SELECMAN, PASTOR.
 All Services Held In B'nai B'rith Temple, Ninth and Hope Streets.
Morning Service, 11, Subject: "Is Religion Necessary."
Evening Service 7:30.
Young People's Mass Meeting.
Special Sermon to Young Men.
 Subject: THE KIND OF A YOUNG MAN FOR AN IDEAL HUSBAND.
A Specially Trained Chorus With Miss Longnecker's Orchestra.
 will render an UNUSUALLY FINE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
 Bishop R. G. Waterhouse will preach next Sunday morning.

WESTLAKE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 West Eighth Street and Burlington Avenue. The Rev. D. F. Howe, D.D., Pastor.
 Morning-school, 9:30 a.m. Public Worship, 11 a.m. Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Sabbath-school, 7:30 p.m. Distinctively a family church. Music that charms and preaching that inspires.
INCOLN
 Will be the subject tomorrow morning at the West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church, W. L. Y. Davis, Pastor. Evening—"THE MAN WHO SOLD HIMSELF TO THE DEVIL—FAUST."
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.
HARVARD HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, Eighteenth at Western
 Morning Service at 11—"The Church's Attitude Toward the Unsaved."
 Evening Service at 7:30—"Extension and Knowledge."
 Sabbath-school at 9:45 a.m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p.m.
 D. SERMONS. GOOD MUSIC. NEIGHBORLY PEOPLE.

PRESBYTERIAN
IMMANUEL Presbyterian Church
 Figueroa at Tenth.
 Welcomes You to Hear
 REV. JOHN BALCOM SHAW'S SERMONS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1914.
 Morning Service, 10:30. Subject: "THE FACT OF JESUS" (St. John 1:18).
 Evening Service, 7:30. Subject: "IS THERE ANOTHER LIFE OR DOES MAN LIVE AT DEATH?" (Job 14:14, St. John 14:19).
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 CORNER TWENTIETH AND FIGUEROA.
 REV. EDWARD CAMPBELL, D.D., Pastor.
 Sunday Services: Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m. Preaching, 11 a.m. Wednesday, 7:45 p.m. Junior Endeavor, 8 p.m. Senior Endeavor, 8:30 p.m. Sunday, 11 a.m. "MAKING OF A MAN." 7:30 p.m. "THE PARABLE OF THE NET." Good music by quartette.
 Take Washington and University cars.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 EAST ADAMS STREET, JUST WEST OF SAN PEDRO STREET.
 REV. HERBERT H. FISHER, Pastor.
 Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m. Morning at 11 o'clock—SERMONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Acts viii:17). Evening at 7:30—Stereoscopic lecture—"CHINA'S FLIGHT."
BAPTIST.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
 Corner St. Louis and Second Streets.
 Pastor, W. LEON TUCKER.
 Subjects—Morning service: "THE FIRST PERSECUTION FOR THE CROSS."
 Evening: Evangelistic service—a number baptisms.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
 South Flower Street, Between Seventh and Eighth.
 DR. C. M. CARTER, Pastor.
 1 a.m.—"OLD MOUNT BALDY."
 7:30 p.m.—"FROM CAIRO TO JERUSALEM." Illustrated. COME.
 After this lecture the series on "Palestine" will be postponed on account of the visit to be conducted in this church by Mrs. Catherine Booth-Clibborn and Rev. Herbert B. beginning February 20th.
TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH
 AUDITORIUM, Fifth and Olive Sts.
 DR. J. WHITCOMB BROUGHTON, Pastor. Preaches.
 11 a.m.—"BALD HEADS AND HEALTH." George Bemis, soloist. Margaret McKee, famous girl whistler, renders two solos. Baptism.
 7:30 p.m.—"CHOOSING AND TRAINING OUR PARENTS." Mrs. H. M. Orchard, soloist. Big anthems by Temple Quartette and Choir of 125 voices. Ray Hastings plays the big organ and chimes.

2500 FREE SEATS. EVERYBODY WELCOME.
UNIVERSALIST.
FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
 1373 South Alvarado St., Cor. Hoover St.
 Take Picnic car to Alvarado or West 14th car to Hoover.
 REV. C. ELLWOOD NASH, D.D., Pastor.
 Sunday Services: Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. Sermon at 11 a.m. Subject, "Worship Image. Only Spirit Can Worship Spirit." 6:30 p.m. Young People's Meeting.
NEW THOUGHT.
EMERSON NEW THOUGHT CLUB.
 KATHERINE KENT ALTHOUSE, Leader.
 Meets Sunday Mornings at 11 o'clock, 737 S. Burlington Ave.
 FEBRUARY 8, 1914.
 Address by Senator Lee C. Gates. Subject, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." You are cordially invited.

HOME OF TRUTH.
 Sunday services, 11 a.m. in Blanchard Symphony Hall, 252 S. Hill St. Discourse by J. J. Merrill, Pub. Ed. "LOVE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD." All welcome. Seats free. Sunday evening lecture, 8 o'clock, by Mrs. Lisette Dudley Turner. Subject, "THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN." At Home of Truth, 602 S. Union Ave.
NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH,
 515 EAST NINTH STREET
 11 a.m., special music. Sermon by Rev. Howard C. Dunham. Subject—"THE WEDDING GARMENT."
 Come and Bring Friends.

and Mrs. Howard C. Dunham of Denver, Colo., are on the Pacific Coast short stay. Mr. Dunham will preach for the New Jerusalem Church of Angeles, February 8th and February 15th.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

WAS JESUS EVER ANGRY?
 MORNING SERMON—11 A.M.
First Christian Corner Eleventh and Hope Streets
 REV. RUSSELL F. THURPE, Minister.
 7:30 P.M.—"IS CHRISTIANITY REASONABLE?"
 SPLENDID MUSIC BY QUARTETTE AND CHORUS.
 CENTRAL LOCATION. REACHED BY ALL CAR LINES.

BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CHURCH
 223 NORTH BROADWAY
 Opposite Court House.
 Bible School at 9:30 a.m.
 Preaching at 11 a.m. by John C. Hay.
 Young People meet at 6:30 p.m. at 11 a.m.
 Evening Evangelistic Service at 7:45.
 Mrs. Faith will sing at morning and evening services.
 Special music by large chorus in evening. **EVERYONE WELCOME.**
Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church.
 Corner Wilshire Boulevard and Normandie Ave. (West Sixth St. Chas.)
 REV. FREDERICK W. BURNHAM, Pastor.
 11 a.m.—"GATHERING OR SCATTERING?"
 7:45 p.m.—"WHITHER SO-EVER WITH JESUS."
 9:30 a.m.—Bible School. Pastor Teaching Men's Class.
 A HOME-LIKE CHURCH. A HELPFUL MESSAGE.

CONGREGATIONAL
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
 SOUTH HOPE ST., NEAR TENTH.
 Rev. Wm. Horne Day, D. D.; Rev. Marie H. Turk, Ph.D., D. D.
 11 A.M. Dr. George F. Kennegott
 "The Worth of a Man."
 7:45 P.M. Musical Service by Orchestra and Chorus.
 Dr. Morris H. Turk's Subject:
 "The Birth of Jesus."
 The Heartiest Welcome to All.

SPIRITUALIST.
THE CENTRAL SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
 SUNDAY—McKeeley Hall, Mount Theater, 746 Grand Ave. Dr. R. F. Austin speaks at 11 and 7:30. Free Healing at 10 a.m. Grand Session at 2:30 and 7:30 by Courtney and Mrs. Miller. VOLUNTARY OFFERINGS.
 WEDNESDAY—Roosevelt Hall, (same building). At 3:30, Mrs. Courtney reads letters and also at 7:30, when Mrs. Miller gives Spirit Messages. Dr. Austin is at 7:30. COME.

EPISCOPAL.
Christ Episcopal Church
 Twelfth and Flower Streets.
 REV. BAKER P. LEE, D.D., Rector.
 SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1914.
 7:30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
 9:30 a.m.—Sunday-school.
 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
 7:45 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Agape by the Rector.
 Special musical numbers at both morning and evening services, by the choir.
 Direction of Archbishop Session: organ, choirmaster.
 Take University or Washington car.
 YOU WILL BE GIVEN A COPIED WELCOME.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
 West Adams and Figueroa Streets.
 Take Grand Ave. cars to Adams St. or University car to Chester Place and walk to Chester Place.
 REV. GEORGE DAVISON, M.A., Rector.
 7:30 a.m. Holy Communion.
 9:30 a.m. Children's Service in the Church. Address by Dean Hart of St. John's Cathedral, Denver.
 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon by Dean Hart of St. John's Cathedral, Denver.
 Subject: "THE CHRISTIANIZING OF THE ORIENT."
 7:30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon by Dean Hart of St. John's Cathedral, Denver.
 Subject: "The Difference Between a Good Man and a Good Religious Man."
 To any and all services of the Church the general public is cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S PRO-CATHEDRAL
 533 S. Olive St.
 DEAN MACCORMACK WILL PREACH.
 11 a.m.—"THE NECESSITY FOR A DOWNTOWN CHURCH."
 7:45 p.m.—"THE RECENTATION OF SEN. CULLOX, OR THE FOLLY OF A DOWNTOWN REPENTANCE."
 7:45 a.m.—Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Sunday-school.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Christian Science Churches
FIRST CHURCH, 1254 South Alvarado Street, near Picnic.
SECOND CHURCH, West Adams, near Hoover.
THIRD CHURCH, 734 South Hope Street.
FOURTH CHURCH, Friday Morning Clubhouse, 540 S. Figueroa St.
FIFTH CHURCH, (Hollywood) 6280 Hollywood Boulevard.
 Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p.m.
 Sermon from Christian Science Quarterly. Subjects "SPIRIT."
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOMS.
 724 Herman W. Hellman Building. 680 South Alvarado Street.
 2232 South Union Avenue. 6219 Hollywood Boulevard.

BIBLE STUDENTS
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS
 BIBLE LECTURES EVERY SUNDAY, 2 AND 7:30 P.M.
 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE, EIGHTH AND FLOWER STS.
 SEATS FREE. PUBLIC INVITED. NO COLLECTIONS.
UNITARIAN.
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.
 South Flower Street, Between Ninth and Tenth.
 REV. E. STANTON HODGINS, Minister.
 Sunday morning service, 11 a.m. Special music by Quartette Choir. Sabbath-school at 10. Social Service Class and Young People's

Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News Happenings on

HAPPY AS TWO TURTLE DOVES.

Former Mrs. Hartje Takes a New Husband.

Living Simple Life in the Crown City.

Expert Declares Living Expenses Are at Maximum.

PASADENA, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, who divorced her first husband, Augustus Hartje, a millionaire paper manufacturer of Pittsburgh, was the culmination of sensational proceedings that extended over four years, was married last Wednesday to Stanley Howard of New York, and the couple intend to make their home in Pasadena. They have taken a bungalow at No. 572 North Lake avenue.

The wedding took place at the home of Dr. Matt S. Hughes, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and he officiated. Despite the fact that it was not until yesterday it became public, Mrs. Howard yesterday chose to say that it was not a secret marriage, but that no one had happened to find out about it. She added that she supposed that, as the license had been procured under her maiden name, Mrs. Mary Scott, which the court allowed her to use, that might have been the reason. However, she said, she was not averse to talking upon the subject.

"We have been here for five weeks," she said. "We came from the East, Mr. Howard, my children and I. My son and daughter and myself took this house. Last Wednesday Mr. Howard and I were married and we established our home here. We are very happy. I do not think we could find a pleasanter place to live. Mr. Howard is now on the golf links, and my daughter, Mary Louise, expects to do a great deal of horseback riding. Her health has not been as good as it might be in the East and so we came here for her sake. My son, Scott, is equally pleased with the city."

Mrs. Howard was greatly agitated over a report that Howard was but 29 years of age, and a chum of her son's.

"I am 40 years old," she said, "and Mr. Howard is two years younger. Of course, he is a friend of my son's. We are all friends. Mr. Howard was formerly in the insurance business in the East. He expects to go into business here in Pasadena."

The family is leading what for it, finer Mrs. Howard is reputed to be worth \$250,000, is a simple life. The bungalow they have is a small one and Mrs. Howard has been preparing the meals herself with a great deal of delight. She said that all were sitting for the grass, which has just been planted, in the front yard, and that they are as contented as can be.

PRICES MAY GO DOWN.

Frank Tilford, president of the firm of Frank & Tilford, of New York, wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, candies and specialties, who are reported to do the largest business in their line of any house in the world, and who have responded two years ago by conceding to the high cost of living, is passing a few days in Pasadena. He is at the Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena, and all of the delights of Southern California.

Florida by D. B. Plumer, manager of that hotel, and an old friend. He said last night that since his testimony before the Congressional Committee two years ago a new phase of the high cost of living problem has presented itself.

"We are not producing the foodstuffs that we used to, as a nation," he said. "I do not believe we will ever get back to the prices that obtained ten years ago. This same thing holds true in other countries. I have been in Europe four times and the prices there also are soaring. The reason is that there are not the farmers there used to be. Too many people are going into commercial life."

"But I don't believe prices will advance much more. I believe they will hold about where they are now, or perhaps fall to some extent. I believe that the next year or two will show a decrease. I am an ardent Republican, but in some ways the tariff will help."

"I want to say something about your State out here. It is a land of enchantment. I have traveled all over the world and have not seen anything like it. But you are not getting as many people from the East as you should get. In my opinion, the State of California is not properly advertised. The beauties of California in New York, and for that matter, anywhere else, and other states should not be crowded with tourists all the time."

"If there is any reason, it rests largely with you here of the West. If you do not allow the railroads to increase rates so that they can make a fair profit, business will show it. The railroads are getting poorer, and they are the principal arteries of the country."

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REPUBLICANS ARE READY FOR WORK

Riverside Patriots Organize for State Campaign.

Forty-five Thousand Dollars Involved in Suit.

Old-Time Baptists Answer Church Roll Call.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 6.—A mass meeting of Republicans of Riverside county has been called for next Saturday, February 14, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. The various branches of the county will have representation on the basis of two votes, with one vote additional for every fifty votes or fraction thereof cast in the recent good roads bond election.

The gathering will select a committee to take charge of the interests of the party until after the primary election, when it will be possible to organize a County Central Committee.

The membership in the Young Republicans' Club is fast growing. More than 200 having been enrolled. The following have been chosen as the Executive Committee: Dr. Harlan Curtis, Howard F. Ross, O. E. Dunham, J. R. Gabbert, Mrs. E. M. Hammond, Charles E. Walte, E. H. Doyle, C. E. Brouse and J. F. Davidson. The club arranged for a meeting in a body the mass-meeting to be held next week.

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Shadow Skirts and Problem Plays" is the subject that has been announced for discussion at a meeting of the New Century Club to be held at the home of former Judge and Mrs. W. A. Spill No. 1122 North Robles avenue, next Wednesday night. To Rev. John P. Hillis, assistant pastor of the First Methodist Church, has been assigned the subject, "Shadow Skirts," while Rev. F. G. H. Stevens, pastor of the Lakeview Methodist Church, will discuss "Problem Plays."

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Wedding gifts a specialty and thousands to select from, exclusive at Grace Nicholson's Famous Shop.—[Advertisement.]

Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena.—[Advertisement.]

Now Favor New Depot.

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Lineman Killed.

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YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 6.—Owing to a remarkable run of barracuda and halibut today San Diego people were enabled to partake of their usual Friday meal without money and without price.

Fishermen who went out last night to secure the weekly supply filled their boats and the market was soon glutted by the unusual offerings. When it became apparent that the fish could not be sold here, they were sent through the streets declaring that all who would come to the wharves could have fish without price. Hundreds of people congregated and all were served and many baskets were left with the fishermen.

BURGLES SMALL HAUL.

Thief Enters South Pasadena Home and Gets Eleven Dinners and a Watch—News Briefs.

SOUTH PASADENA, Feb. 6.—A burglar entered the home of W. F. Pealer, No. 1430 Bank street, last evening and secured a gold watch, a gold pin and \$1.10 in money. The family was away from home at the time, and the intruder secured entrance by prying off the screen on the front window. As only one room was ransacked, it was thought the man was frightened away. In this room the contents of the dresser drawers were thrown on the floor, the bed torn to pieces, and the clothing in the closet taken from the hooks. The police were notified and the tracks found around the house indicated that of a boy, or a man of small stature.

Reports from the chairman of the various standing committees were given last evening at a meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, held in the City Council chambers. For the Legislative Committee, Bert F. Mull stated the present time was a critical one in the revision of the bylaws of the chamber, and are also taking up the legal phases of the water situation in South Pasadena.

For the streets and parks, that they were co-operating with the Street Committee of the Board of Trustees, and jointly they were making plans for an active campaign for an ornamental lighting system for this city. Filley made a request that any citizen who had a suggestion to offer, or a grievance in reference to streets or parks, communicate with some member of the committee.

Crowe for the Public Utilities stated they were conferring with the Public officials in reference to improved car lines, especially for the South Pasadena line.

"Take a trip to Coronado and enjoy 'Hotel del Coronado.'—Advertisement."

CONTRACT IS AWARDED.

Ontario Board of Education Closes Deal for the Construction of Science Building—New Charter Is Wanted.

ONTARIO, Feb. 6.—The contract for the reconstruction of the Science building of the Chaffey High School, destroyed by fire last fall, was let yesterday by the High School board. The work will cost \$27,247.

The contract for the general construction and plumbing went to the John Simpson Company for \$21,650, and the contract for the electrical and fixture company for \$12,600. The painting to John Menge for \$1700. The brick construction was adopted in form with the other buildings of the group.

Thirteen bids were received for the general construction work, five for the electrical wiring and four for the plumbing.

At yesterday's meeting the board voted \$1800 for the improvement of the High School grounds. A member of the board was named a committee of one with full power in the matter and Prof. C. G. South, head of the agricultural department of the High School, will supervise the work. Two large lawns are to be planted, and the improvements contemplated.

WANT NEW CHARTER.

The directors of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce in special session last night unanimously adopted a resolution asking the City Council to call an election for the selection of a board of fifteen freeholders to frame a charter for the city, the plan being that the commission form of government with city manager be adopted. A resolution was also adopted to call a meeting of the city council to take action on the charter in April, accompanying the same with the announcement that he will work for a commission government for the city.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce last night recommended that the Ontario School Board at once call a special bond election for \$15,000 for the erection of a new schoolhouse in the Monte Vista district. The Monte Vista school is the only one in Ontario which has not recently been replaced by a new and modern structure, and the rapid growth of that section of the city has rendered the present building inadequate to the needs of the district.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

Anahelm Man, Despondent of Continued Ill-Health, Commits Suicide—News Briefs.

ANAHEIM, Feb. 6.—Anahelm Mitchell committed suicide yesterday. His wife, Mrs. Mitchell, had been ill for some time, and he had been with her during the day, and when she died, he moved into the bathroom, to find that the bathroom floor was covered with water. He then took a bottle of poison and drank it.

In a note left to his wife, he simply stated that he was tired of living. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had been married for twenty years, and they had a large ranch near the city. Anahelm had been a member of the Santa Ana Club, and he had been a member of the Santa Ana Club for many years.

Visit "Hotel del Coronado."—[Advertisement.]

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZED.

Faithful Form an Organized South Pasadena and Maricopa County Republican Club.

South Pasadena, Feb. 6.—An organized last evening. The club was organized by the South Pasadena Republican Club, and it was the first of its kind in the county.

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AY SATISFY OIL BUYERS.

Age's Order Will Affect Millions of Barrels.

Embodies a Working Plan in the Midway Case.

Receipts Will Be Impounded During Litigation.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—United States District Judge M. T. Dooling has ordered that the receipts of the Midway Oil Company be impounded during the litigation between the company and the State of California. The order was made in the case of the Midway Oil Company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. The company is accused of selling oil at a price below the market price, and the State of California is seeking to recover the difference. The receipts of the company are being impounded to prevent the company from disposing of the oil and to ensure that the State of California can recover the full amount of the difference.

The order was made in the case of the Midway Oil Company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. The company is accused of selling oil at a price below the market price, and the State of California is seeking to recover the difference. The receipts of the company are being impounded to prevent the company from disposing of the oil and to ensure that the State of California can recover the full amount of the difference.

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City News.

VANDERBILT.

Vanderbilt Man, Dependent on

of Continued Ill-Health, Has

Returned to His Home in

ANAHIM, Feb. 6.—More

schell committed suicide

yesterday. His wife, Mrs. F.

schell, had been in Los

Angeles for several

months, and had been

suffering from a

long illness. She

was found in her

bedroom, and her

body was found

in a pool of blood.

The cause of her

death is not known.

The body will be

buried in the

family vault.

The funeral will

be held on

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Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

COMPENSATION.

MAY SATISFY

OIL BUYERS.

Order Will Affect

Millions of Barrels.

Working Plan in

the Midway Case.

Will Be Impounded

During Litigation.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—United

States District Judge M. T. Dooley

has issued an order today establishing a

working plan which may control the

distribution of millions of barrels of

oil in California and withheld

from the market owing to litigation

over the withdrawal of oil.

The order, issued in the suit of the

Midway Oil Company against the

Midway Oil Company, embodies a

plan for the continuance of

production of oil on land with

regard to the suit, and appoints

W. H. Hain, chief of the field

division of the California

Department of Mines, to

receive receipts from the

Midway Oil Company, and to

allow them to be sold to

the public, but to withhold

the oil from the market

until the litigation is

settled. The order also

appoints a committee to

investigate the

Midway Oil Company's

operations, and to

report to the court.

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investigate the

AFTER SANTA FE WRECKERS.

Navajo Indians Follow Trail of

Gang Who Derailed Train Near

Gallup, N. M.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), Feb. 6.

—Deputy sheriffs today tracked the

men who wrecked Santa Fe eastbound

train No. 10 yesterday near Gallup,

two miles from the Pachuca mine,

and recovered the bodies of the

two men who were killed. The

train derailed because of a

switch which had been

tampered with. The

wreckers are being

sought by the

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Evolution.

DISINTEGRATION

OF BIG STATES.

WHEELER DESCRIBES GROWTH

OF SMALLER NATIONS.

President of the University of

California Declares Vast Empire

Is Crumbling Away and Small

Peoples With a Language of Their

Own Are Emerging.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Feb.

6.—Dr. Benjamin D. Wheeler, president

of the University of California, addressed

a general assembly of the university

yesterday morning. He took as his theme

the crumbling away of vast empires and

the emergence of smaller states. "Language,"

said Dr. Wheeler, "is the chief social

instrument given to man. People who can

talk together want to live under one flag. Norway

is attempting to establish its own national

language. Ireland is establishing home rule,

and there is a feeling among the Irish that

they want a place where their language and

customs may stand under their own national

name. "Hungary would establish independence

of Austria, but for fear that she would be

conquered by the slavic states about her.

"Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Albania and

Greece, have separate languages of their own, and are

emerging as separate nations. "There is an

unconsciousness of empire, and the emergence

of small peoples, and an expression of duty of

the great nations." KREHBIEL'S LECTURES.

Prof. E. B. Krehbiel of the history

department leaves Sunday for Southern

California, where he will deliver three

lectures on "The Century of Peace," among

English-speaking people. "He will address,

under the auspices of the State Federation of

Women's Clubs, the Shakespear Club in

Pasadena and the Woman's Club in

San Bernardino. FLOWER COMMITTEE.

Frank Gard of Glendora and Miss

Betty Funsten have been appointed as the

Flower Committee of the senior class, which,

according to the custom, each week places

flowers before the Mausoleum, which contains

the remains of the Stanford family. FRESHMAN MARRIED.

Warren K. Rollins of Los Angeles, a

Stanford freshman, Tuesday evening

wedded Miss Faye St. John, a Palo

Alto girl. ELECTED TO RED SCARF.

Miss Olive Yoder of Los Angeles

was recently elected to the Red Scarf

Masonic Society. OUTPUT OF FACULTY.

Members of Stanford's faculty have

in the last year turned out, in books

and magazines, a vast literature dealing

in a great variety of fields. TO WED BOSTON GIRL.

Engagement of Prominent Young

Merchant of San Francisco to Hub

Belle Is Announced.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF

THE TIMES, Feb. 6.—[Exclusive

Dispatch.] The engagement of Albert

E. Schwabacher, a prominent young

merchant of this city, to Miss May

Koshland of Boston is announced. The

romance began about three

years ago when the groom-to-be was

on a visit to New York City, where he

met Miss Koshland. Last summer the young

couple again met at Menlo Park and

their betrothal was made public. Up to a

few days ago the engagement had been

kept secret. The wedding will take place

in April in New York City. Schwabacher is

one of the owners of the large stationery

FEBRUARY 7, 1914.

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EIGHTH
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Angelo

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LAST DA

urger's Fourth Floor! ...
most wonderfully successful ...
and continuous ...
Day—Admission Free.

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Furniture Sale. ...
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Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1914.

Single Copies, by mail, Or at News Agencies, | TEN CENTS

Recent Cartoons.



ATE-BUT DON'T KILL THE PATIENT



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THERE'S a reason why Pioneer Roofing is the choice of leading architects, builders and contractors, all over the West and in several foreign countries.

There's a reason why the recent award for covering the immense Palace of Machinery Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was given to Pioneer Roofing in preference to all others.

Pioneer Roofing is not an accident but the perfected result of 26 years' experience. There is a different Pioneer brand made to meet and thoroughly satisfy each particular requirement, whether for bungalow, factory, hotel or office building—



SILVEROID, the perfected white roofing.



RUBBER SANDED and RUBBER FLAXINE for general use.

Pioneer Asbestos.
Pioneer Asphalt and Gravel
Pioneer Ready Rock.
Pioneer Building Papers, etc., etc.

Insist on Pioneer—if you wish the greatest satisfaction for the least ultimate cost.

For estimates, call "Contract Dept.," Main 8080, Home 10228.

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The Roofing That Covers California



Malthoid Roofing

The dependability of Malthoid Roofing has been proved by special tests covering a period of many years.

Made in the largest factory in the world—it is absolutely right in every detail.

It resists fire—is acid proof—water and weather proof.

Malthoid will last as long as the building it covers.

It is inexpensive and your roof troubles are over—Malthoid is laid.

Made by—

The Paraffine Paint Company

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Phones: Home 10462; Main 6646.

E. G. JUDAH, Mgr., Los Angeles Branch.

The Biggest and Best Gives the News of the Day in a Masterly Way All the News of the World

The Los Angeles Times

The Foremost Daily Newspaper on the Pacific Coast

Uses Both Day and Night Reports of the Associated Press and Has Special Correspondents of Its Own in the Centers of Population in America and Europe.

Daily Prints Every Happening of Importance on the Civilized Globe, Including News of the Political, Religious, Social and Business Life of the People of All Foreign Countries.

Comprehensive and Varied Literary Features

The week-day paper runs in size from 26 to 32 pages and the incomparable Sunday Times contains from 144 to 158 pages each week. In addition to the Times Illustrated Weekly, which is replete with authentic and trustworthy information about Southern California and the Pacific Southwest, besides capitalizing travel stories and well-written descriptive matter of historic interest, fascinating fiction, appealing poetry and other delightful reading matter.

Free and untrammelled, The Times stands for the best interests of all the people, for sound morals, good policies, local, State and national, for honest conduct both in public and private life.

The Times is recognized as a leading power in the material development of Southern California and in the work of exploiting reliably and profitably the agricultural, horticultural, mining, commercial and other resources and possibilities of this, the most promising land between the two seas.

The widespread popularity and high standing of The Times are indicated by the fact that it regularly prints more display and classified advertising than any other newspaper in the world.

Subscription price, \$9.00 per year; 75 cents per month, postpaid. Sunday only, \$3.50 per year.

Sample copy and advertising rates on application.

Times' correspondents in every land Put world-wide service in your hand.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President and General Manager LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.
Founded Dec. 5, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.
Jan. 4, 1913 and May 31, 1913.

to the development of California and the Great West, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, and in fact, statement and pictures; the superb, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

in tone and color; Southwestern in scope and content, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the West of Heart's Desire."

Illustrated Weekly of present day thought, education and description; a journal of views, opinions, convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law, freedom in the industries, holding up the hands of men and women, without distinction, who are seeking to better their condition in life and to the cause of home, country and civilization.

Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to subscribers separate from The Times news sheets when desired.

Illustrations: In submitting matter for publication in Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise no return is guaranteed.

Subscription rates: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.60 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

Rev. W. T. Bond of the Redemptorist Fathers' parish in Kansas City may not be elevating the stage, but he is certainly standing in the way of the development of the theatrical art.

all the notorious women of America at the present time, perhaps Nesbit Thaw might be placed at the head or the tail of the class as count up or down. Like many celebrities, soiled and clean, she has her presence behind the foot- Father Bond, hearing that was to appear in his city, warned parishioners to keep away from her presence, and did not mince matter either. He said: "A notorious woman whose name I will not speak of to a theater in Kansas City. I am sure that no church member will go there, thereby giving approval to her." Three cheers for Father Bond.

Herbert

There's a better way of doing work; find it, or you will find it. Country off to define and fiscal formation will and de Inefficiency can be con- tariff, but vise laws to men. The bes If a Singh a mode of yours; if a Maltese m- rior device schedule, it before the bound to ac Ever sin

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William son. The cally tion cions The S liers, Smith, don, w Purita Cromw To l stock b British blood S too. The w War a cut bir Lawren zluet fought table, a ter of brought argumen kees ma call you fact tha penal co Carolina There tween t men like and Se other da Now t gence o people o the Nor account ment an people. Here i made by 1836: " governme themselves various a bined into gether by vast surp This is an excerpt New York ter Clark preme Co this count control of hands of that the fo to little.

When Tate returned from the canyon he found that his wife had gone to stay with friends. She had learned that instead of going to Rialto to prune trees, as he had told her, he had been in the canyon, and that he had been seen with Mrs. Chalmers.

"After I succeeded in tracing my wife, I told her I was sorry I had lied to her," he said. This was a few weeks before her second child

and rare beauties of our own Great West.

Visit our mammoth Information Bureau, Ground Floor Pacific Electric Building. Let us send your Eastern friends handsomely printed booklets on California communities.

and only get 85 to 100 per cent of their effort to show

PACIFIC SLOPE meeting of Republic today in Santa Bar the cry of the

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

Published Dec. 5, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.

Jan. 4, 1913 and May 31, 1913.

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The North and the South.

William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

The names are interesting historically and politically. The foundation of the population in both portions of our country is British stock. The South was settled by the Cavaliers, men like Raleigh, Capt. John Smith, of the same stock as Clarendon, while the North was settled by Puritan stock, the same blood as Cromwell, Pim and Hampton.

To be sure it was not all Cavalier stock that went to the South from the British Isles, but a great deal of the blood of the commoners settled there, too. Some of it was very common. The writer knew during the Civil War a college professor of Connecticut birth who had married one of the Lawrences of South Carolina, the bluest blood in the South. They often fought the war over the breakfast table, and when the lady got the better of the argument her husband brought hostilities to a close with this argument: "Well, my dear, we Yankees may be mud-sills, but I would call your attention to the historical fact that Connecticut was never a penal colony for England, and South Carolina was."

There are a good many ties between the North and the South, in men like Lincoln, Joseph G. Cannon and Senator Cullom, who died the other day.

Now there has been a great divergence of characteristics between the people of the South and the people of the North, and it would be hard to account for the separation in sentiment and character between the two people.

Here is a quotation from a speech made by John C. Calhoun May 27, 1836: "A power has risen up in the government greater than the people themselves, consisting of many and various and powerful interests, combined into one mass, and held together by the cohesive power of the vast surplus in the banks."

This is very fittingly followed by an excerpt from a speech made in New York January 27, 1914, by Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina: "In this country, as in all countries, the control of the government is in the hands of a few. We have learned that the form of government amounts to little. The overwhelming

preponderance of the judiciary was unexpectedly created in 1803 by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

There, in our opinion, is the great trouble with the people of the South. They have been kickers and fault-finders to too great a degree, instead of constructive builders, accepting things as they are and making the edifice as well as possible with the material to be had. Calhoun's speech is echoed by the Tillmans, Ollie Jameses, Jeff Davises (recently Senator from Arkansas,) and in all the intervening years.

Webster was heartily and with all his soul an American. Every utterance from his lips was inspired by patriotism, full not only of love of his country, but of admiration for his countrymen. He has been followed in all the ages by men like himself, whose sentiment has been that of the Englishman: "My country—may she always be right, but my country right or wrong!" We have this spirit exemplified in men like Frye of Maine, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Edmunds of Vermont, Lodge of Massachusetts, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Root of New York and Taft of Ohio.

And the distance between the sentiments of Calhoun, Tillman, Davis of Arkansas, Bryan of Nebraska, Murdock of Kansas, and those expressed by Job Harriman of Los Angeles, Darrow of Chicago, and Gompers of the devil knows where, is simply a matter of degree and not of kind.

We do not mean for a minute to say that all the people of northern birth are angelic of disposition or geniuses in gifts. Of course we do not mean to say for the fraction of a minute that all the Southern people are possessed of objectionable traits of character. There has never been a generation that the South did not have men like John Hancock of Virginia, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, and the late Senator Morgan of Alabama. At the same time it is just as true that we have in the North Representative Rainey of Illinois and Senator J. Ham Lewis of the same great Sucker State, who rival in every characteristic that is bizarre the worst politicians south of Mason and Dixon's line, including Gov. Bleasoe of South Carolina. Then the Empire State itself has always to bear the burden of the terrible Teddy, whose prototype was the fiend represented in Paradise Lost as straddling the highest volcano in hell and belching out: "My voice is still for war!"

A lot on Hill street near Sixth facing Central Park, sixty feet frontage, has been sold at \$210,000.

How Many Regional Banks

When the new banking act was under discussion at Washington, the bankers and business men who amount to anything all contended for

one great central bank, and the smallest number of branches compatible with the business of the country. The central bank went glimmering, and finally a compromise was made in which the regional banks were to be from eight to twelve. The bankers and big business men wanted as few of these as possible, while those who know nothing about banking and have little or no business with banks, want them scattered all over the country like seed wheat in the field.

The Secretary of the Treasury is going around the country taking account of where these banks shall be. His conferences with bankers show that these men are very little different from others, from New York and Boston to Seattle and Los Angeles. It is a selfish scramble, each city insisting on its right to one of the regional banks.

Men and brethren of the banks and big business, you can't each have a regional bank in your own living-room and curtail the number of these institutions at the same time.

Where Some of the Cost Goes.

A great outcry is being made about the high cost of living, and it is high, and there is cause for a cry to go up from many a household. The question is, Who is to blame? Hungry politicians with empty purses and large appetites said the tariff. Hungry anarchists who have a burning hatred of every successful man yelled "Big Business, trusts, banks, the packers, etc."

The answer in part comes from Commissioner Osborne of the Internal Revenue Bureau. He says the American people drank 70,000,000 gallons of whisky, smoked 4,090,300,000 cigars, and 8,711,000,000 cigarettes during six months ended December 31, 1913.

The taxes paid on these spirits amounted to nearly \$86,000,000, on tobacco over \$41,000,000, on cigarettes nearly \$11,000,000, and on cigars over \$12,000,000—\$150,000,000 paid in taxes, not counting anything for the cost of producing and distributing these luxuries to the consumer.

Herbert Kaufman---Progress a Perpetual Motion Machine.

A better way of doing things, find it, or you will find it in your place. Progress is a perpetual motion machine. It is "put" and you can't stop it. The earth is rapidly growing larger. "Those now living never thought before, but now they used to think, think of the ten billion new ideas that will be developed in the next few years. You won't know the direction to anticipate of a competing plan or of a new idea, national borders are no longer barriers. The

walled town has disappeared.

Countries and states are chalked off to define territory and political and fiscal differentiations, but information travels at its own free will and defies hindrance.

Inefficient and weak industries can be comparatively protected by tariff, but no government can devise laws to safeguard incompetent men.

The best method must prevail. If a Singhalese craftsman devises a mode of procedure simpler than yours; if a Peruvian artisan or a Maltese merchant evolves a superior device or a more economical schedule, it's only a matter of time before the whole universe will be bound to accept it.

Ever since news has taken to

joy-riding sparks of electricity, it's perilous for any man to feel content with his personal attainment.

Between conceit and defeat self-congratulation is an invariable forerunner of self-commiseration in this era of kaleidoscopic readjustment. Insurance companies will issue policies covering most any ailment or disaster, or underwrite a guaranty against the forays of militant intelligence.

You are wasteful and extravagant of motion and material. Your mental processes are involved and intricate. Your tools are inaccurate. Your equipment is faulty.

There are leaks in every department of your factory, your store, your office, your shop. You'll have to do better or take a back seat.

You're too easily satisfied, too careless.

You can't let one day elapse without an earnest effort to progress. The splendid record of the new century demonstrates in how many quarters innovation was previously needed.

Constantly there are greater opportunities to simplify effort and increase results.

Our children will certainly establish the fact that we are all bunglers. Their achievements will be little our exploits to a greater degree than our own enterprises overshadow the exploits of the nineteenth century.

And from that certainty ambition derives all its courage.

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By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest

Whole West Coast Affected.

THE opening of the Panama Canal (informally within six months and formally next year) will affect the whole West Coast of America, and indeed all the shores of the Pacific Ocean. This effect will be felt most on the west coast of North America between Panama and Alaska, and most of all along the west coast of the United States between San Diego and Puget Sound. The Panama Cabinet has approved a contract for a new railroad in the little republic, to cost \$1,600,000. The road will pass through a rich section of country, and rise to a height of 4000 feet above sea level.

A Wonderful Recovery Here.

JUST a year ago citrus fruit growers in Southern California were deep in the dumps because of the heavy destruction of a large part of their crop by a frost early in January. The crop affected was estimated to reach perhaps 50,000 carloads, and the loss amounted to perhaps 70 per cent. of the crop. This year the citrus fruit growers are jubilant over a crop but little short of the one partially destroyed, and are looking for the shipment of 40,000 carloads, amounting to more than 14,000,000 boxes of oranges and 1,500,000 boxes of lemons. This is not quite a normal crop, and the markets are depressed at this time from the shipments of frozen oranges a year ago. The crop going out now is the best ever produced in this State, and probably the best ever produced in the world. Consumers will soon find out the excellence of the fruit, and then the market will improve. The railroads will reap from this crop of citrus fruits for transportation and refrigeration a matter of \$14,000,000, and the growers will disburse for labor within the State \$4,000,000. The number of the individual fruits will run to 3,000,000,000 oranges and 16,000,000 lemons. It puts the matter in sensational form to say that the money coming from this crop will amount to seventy tons in gold, or a trainload of the precious metal amounting to seven ten-ton cars.

Ten Thousand Rose-Plants in a Day.

DURING the last week in January, with the soil well soaked with abundance of rain and the sun shining as warm as in an eastern April, 10,000 rosy-cheeked boys and girls from the Los Angeles schools planted 10,000 little rose bushes, and pledged themselves to take care of them during the year, expecting to harvest a great crop of blooms a year from now. They were a kaleidoscopic collection of children representing nearly every branch of the human race, including all the Caucasian nationalities, a great many Asiatics, and quite a number of Afro-Americans. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and negroes worked side by side with the whitest-skinned Caucasians, indicating a very cosmopolitan population in the city of Los Angeles. Next year the Panama-Pacific exposition is to be held at San Francisco and San Diego, and the person who comes from any part of the world to either of these expositions and does not visit Los Angeles will be a rarity and much to be pitied. Los Angeles is going to entertain its visitors with a display of flowers such as has never been seen anywhere heretofore on earth. School children are taking part with a right good will and taking time by the forelock to be ready for the great flower show a year hence. It will be worth crossing the continent to see.

Finding Out Alaska.

WE HAVE not half learned the value of the Territory of Alaska. When Mr. Seward as Secretary of State negotiated the purchase of the territory from Russia, millions of Americans thought a great mistake had been made. In time we came to learn it was worth more than we paid for it. Its fisheries. Then we learned that its forests were worth a hundred times more than the cost of the territory. Third came the discovery of gold, and that added another 100 per cent. to the value of Alaska. The hardy people who have gone in there, fishing, mining and timbering, are now finding that the country is very valuable from the agricultural point of view. It is particularly favorable for the production of small berries, and many of the cereals do excel-

lently in Alaska. The opinion is gaining that the Territory in time will prove to be worth more than the combined kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

Let the Work Be Done.

BY THE action of a number of the counties in the State taking highway bonds, the Highway Commission is in funds, and assures us that within the current year nearly all the coast road from San Francisco southward to San Diego and north to Eureka will be finished. It is also expected that the west Sacramento Valley highway from Red Bluff to Benicia will be completed, and that a large part of the road through the San Joaquin Valley down to Bakersfield, and from Sacramento northward to Red Bluff, will be completed. There should be no delay in concluding this work.

Olive Growing.

A CONCERN known as the Delano Farms in the San Joaquin Valley has 37,000 little olive trees in nursery. This number is sufficient to set out a square mile of land to olive trees. While the trees are growing, grape vines will be planted between the rows, which will help largely in bearing the expense of cultivating the trees and probably leave something for interest on the money invested. In time this tract is to be subdivided and sold in small holdings.

All Eyes on Panama.

THE French Cabinet has been listening to a discourse delivered by the Under-Secretary of State, who has charge of the mercantile and marine department, on the economic consequences of the opening of the Panama Canal. An agreement was reached for the creation of a commission to keep in touch with this matter and keep the French nation awake to the importance of the coming event. Reports are to be made from time to time, with suggestions as to what steps are best to take in order that that great commercial nation may get the full benefits of the new conditions. The French will have a particular eye out for Latin-America, with its great possibilities for French merchants.

Na, Cochon.

WHEN the Northern Pacific Railroad first began to build eastward from the Pacific Coast some forty years ago, a little town was founded on the Columbia River below Portland as the western terminus of the road with the intention of connecting with Portland by boat. This town was named Kalama, and Judge Strong was asked for a device for a seal for the little new-born municipality. Down at Clatsop Beach, the pigs range the seashore, rooting up clams, and between the shoulders of each porker sits a coal-black crow, and when the mollusk is turned up and his shell crushed, down hops the bird and helps the worker to eat the breakfast. Judge Strong took this idea for a seal for Kalama, and that is the device, a pig rooting clams and a crow waiting to help devour the meal. The legend in good Chinook jargon is "Na, Cochon, wake mamalook mamouse," which means in English, literally translated, "Hello, pig, No work, die," or in free translation, "Root, hog, or die." The government statistician at Washington is not working in harmony with Mr. Underwood of tariff reform fame. He finds that the meat supply of the country on foot at the present time is 18,259,000 pounds short of what it was in 1910. In the meantime the population has increased by a matter of about 8,000,000 beef-eaters in the last three years, while the number of beef cattle has decreased nearly 30 per cent. and the number of sheep over 5 per cent. This means that the shortage of meat animals in the country at the present time is in round numbers nearly 20,000,000 head. There is only one apparent way to meet this shortage, and that is important to all Southern California, and indeed all the Great Southwest. The call of the hour is for diversified farming, with more attention paid to the raising of domestic animals. The country, because of its climate and soil, lends itself particularly to this work. An alfalfa farm of fifty acres, where the soil is excellent and the water sufficient, with proper management will support a herd of fifty cows and

several times as many pigs. Now a pig is born, grown and fattened in ten short months, and there is no pig meat on earth better than that produced from an abundant supply of lush alfalfa and plenty of clean water for the animal to drink, and then finished with a month or so of stuffing his hide with rolled barley. At this time the pig will weigh about 300 pounds and be worth about \$30. A hundred of them is quite a little annual income. More attention should be paid, too, to the production of beef cattle and sheep. A hind-quarter of lamb on the butcher's block will cost \$1.50 for a medium-sized animal and \$2.50 for a big yearling.

Look Out for Seattle.

THE Blethen family originated in Maine, where they learned to be printers and publishers of newspapers. In due time they migrated to Seattle, and with a vengeance have grown up with the country there. The family own, manage and publish the Seattle Times, one of the big journalistic successes of the last twenty years. One of these Blethens has been in Los Angeles recently, and did he not discourse about Alaska! You know Seattle grew from Alaska, and most of its success there now depends upon the Arctic Territory. Seattle does not propose to be sidetracked, if the people there, including the Blethens, can help it. They very wisely did not go after the big exposition, but they are not foolish enough to think that that cuts them out of all participation in the event. The Blethen who was in Los Angeles announces that they are putting out \$200,000 to secure conventions in Seattle during the exposition year. They have a building up there just completed by the great family of Smith which cost \$1,500,000. It rises 450 feet from the street level and rates as a forty-three-story edifice. In connection with the conventions they are bidding for, they are to have a little aquatic celebration all of their own, with some local canals not rivaling, but in connection with the great Panama Canal. Seattle does things, and will continue to do them.

The Corean's Enormous Hats.

[Newark News:] In no other part of the world are such large hats seen as those worn by the men of Corea. These hats look like great flower pots set on a round table six feet across. The crowns are nine feet in height and three inches wide. To keep these enormous head coverings on there is under the brim a small, close-fitting cap, and attached to it are padded strings that tie under the chin. The material of these hats is bamboo, so finely split that it is like thread; and, lastly, they are varnished to keep out the sun and rain and the wind.

The Corean people always wear cotton clothing, so these big hats protect them far more than an umbrella could do. In the rainy season cones of oiled paper are attached to the big bamboo head coverings in the shape of funnels, so that the rain pours off them easily.

Soldiers wear black or brown felt hats decorated with red horse hair or peacock feathers, and hanging from the sides, over the ears and around their necks, are oval balls of porcelain, amber and a queer kind of gum.

Reducing Illiteracy in Kentucky.

[Beria Citizen:] In 1910 there were, according to the United States census, 1152 illiterates in Rowan county. Now there are 23! These twenty-three are classified as follows:

"Too stubborn to learn, four; confirmed invalids or sick during campaign, six; defective eyesight, six; idiots, five; moved in during closing days of campaign, two."

This is the result of a campaign started by the county superintendent, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, two years ago to wipe illiteracy from the county. It is the first practical demonstration of the ability of the people of a political unit to educate all their people that has been furnished by any portion of the United States. No other county in all America has such a record. It is a demonstration of the efficiency of the rural schools when they are enlisted in a common cause. It is also a demonstration of the ability of the mountain people to handle their own problems.

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"Column Fort"

FRESH REPORTS ON PRESS IN THE ADVANCE SOUTHWE.

A sentiment of triumph pervades the business world within a half a mile of what has more become the business center of Los Angeles. But they have been receding, step by step, before the onward sweep of commercialism. Homes, with their stretches of lawn and luxuriant shrubbery, are being pushed further and further away to the extremities of the city, to give place to business blocks, as prices of property and rates of taxation become too high for the precious ground to be spared for the beautification. But in proportion to the decrease of the private lawn, the for public parks is constantly on the increase. Humanity must have space in which to rest and breathe under the open sky, in which to stroll, play or loiter. Los Angeles has been, perhaps, a little too keenly commercialized to allow sufficient spacing

The population of Long Beach is estimated to have reached 100,000. The development of Long Beach as a seashore culminates in a plan for Santa Monica for a clear-cut city. Include the banking establishments.

The Inspiration Copper Globe, Ariz., announces that of \$6,000,000 for the construction of work and underground development. The company has \$2,000,000 in cash on hand.

At McKittick, the Pasadena Water Company finds it necessary to pipe line to Junction, a distance of thirty miles.

At Del Mar, work will be begun on the construction of a High School building, \$250,000.

At El Centro, a brick building is about to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

Plans are about completed for St. Vincent's church at Pasadena, Adams streets, to cost \$100,000. The tower, separate from the main body, was suggested by the architect with the great cathedral at St. Louis.

The West Sacramento Company, in the year, spend \$100,000 on improvements.

About March 1, a new concrete fireproof building of 100,000 square feet will be begun on South Broadway.

At Fullerton, the Standard Oil Company has at last harnessed to a pump a gusher which produces 10,000 barrels a day.

In the Imperial Valley, No. 3 will soon begin the construction of 100 miles of lateral canals.

At South Pasadena, a new building is promised to produce a new product, and heater.

The Standard Oil Company has asked permission to increase its value of \$4,500,000, the company's extensions of the company's business.

At Venice, the Maler plan is referred to a new syndicate, soon the construction of a 1000 feet into the sea.

An alfalfa ranch of 175 acres is reported to have changed hands for a valuation of \$72,000.

The school authorities are about to ask the taxpayers to contribute to at least \$100,000, to enlarge the schools of the city.

Bank clearings in the city for the month of January were 268, an increase of \$4,500,000 over the previous month.

WHERE WE REST.

THIRTY years ago orchards, fields, vineyards and gardens pressed almost within a half a mile of what has more become the business center of Los Angeles. But they have been receding, step by step, before the onward sweep of commercialism. Homes, with their stretches of lawn and luxuriant shrubbery, are being pushed further and further away to the extremities of the city, to give place to business blocks, as prices of property and rates of taxation become too high for the precious ground to be spared for the beautification. But in proportion to the decrease of the private lawn, the for public parks is constantly on the increase. Humanity must have space in which to rest and breathe under the open sky, in which to stroll, play or loiter. Los Angeles has been, perhaps, a little too keenly commercialized to allow sufficient spacing



Paradise Park.

It has grown so rapidly beyond that it has been somewhat difficult to keep up with every civic improvement for comfort and convenience. The city, until recently, came in for their share of neglect. But pronounced features are added to their resources of beauty, refinement, and convenience.

In the city limits the park area is aggregated 650 acres, 550 of which were by Elysian Park. At the present time the city proudly includes Griffith Park, 3815 acres, as a municipal possession, although a great portion of the park is beyond the city limits. And the total acreage is, at present, 4100.

Little park on the Plaza may be said to be the oldest park location in the city. It is recorded that any special attempt to beautify the old Plaza, in the early days, about which the life of the city is being. The continued shifting of building locations, which finally ob-

scured the original position of the public square, would materially have interfered with such an effort. Even when the homes of the wealthy and exclusive families of the city, such as the Carrillos, the Sepulvedas, the Lugos and the Arbilas—were about the Plaza, making it a fashionable gathering place, it was merely a square without plan or plot, until, in 1850, an effort was made to straighten the Plaza 134 varas, or 330 feet in length, and 112 varas, or 230 feet in width, the old Calle de los Negros being approached from the south. It became an assembling place of politicians, and of public fiestas and religious ceremonies, and of inaugural services at the inauguration of the Mexican Governors, the ground of invading revolutionists, and the site of Stockton's army in 1847.

Early 50's the overflow of crime from the "Alley" surged within its compass. The time the oblong space had begun to take something of the appearance of a park with straight paths running from each side and crossing in the center. In 1857 a park was built in the park. The City had granted to Judge William G. the right to convey the water from the river, located on the low ground south of the river station is now, to be distributed for domestic use. The water was raised by a pump.

In the meantime the park had grown to a size that it was no longer a mere square, but a place of beauty and convenience. In 1868, the city purchased the land for \$1200 a year, the very little, the park had become a place of beauty and convenience. In 1868, the city purchased the land for \$1200 a year, the very little, the park had become a place of beauty and convenience. In 1868, the city purchased the land for \$1200 a year, the very little, the park had become a place of beauty and convenience.

Visit our mammoth Information Bureau, Ground Floor Pacific Electric Building. Let us send your Eastern friends handsomely printed booklets on California communities.

The Little



"There are two voices here: one is of the sea, the other of the mountains—both are great voices."

SO SANG William Wordsworth, head of "the Lake School of poets," and so thought the Eagle the other day when, as the storm swept all the western coast of America, he heard humming in under his granite tower on a feeble wire the story of the storm abroad in the mountains. And thereby hangs a tale. And who should have a tale if not the Eagle?

The story referred to was of three men caught in the terrible storm high up on the mountain slope, sheltered by a stone cabin which "rocked as if an earthquake were shaking it" as the description ran. And as these men crouched there, half secure from the rain and the wind, they heard the floods tearing down the gully along the mountainside, rolling boulders half a ton in weight and more and ripping out great pine trees. In the morning as they descended the ravine they found the boulders ground almost to pebbles and the trees ground "to matchwood."

This story set the Eagle to thinking, and his cogitations ran upon the science of geology and the lessons read from Nature's pages in the rocks of ages.

What does the Eagle know about geology, anyway? Do not be agitated, proud mortals, the Eagle is not going to usurp any of your functions or pretend to be one of you. He confesses frankly and promptly

that his knowledge of the noble science if all written out would not constitute the most elementary primer on the subject, and would scarcely amount to enough out of which to build an alphabet.

But there is one thing the Eagle does know, a lesson learned by the hard knocks of experience, and this is a lesson which he thinks would be of great benefit to all you lords of creation who have meekness of spirit and patience of disposition to learn it. Listen. The Eagle knows what he does not know. No, that is not a paradox. It means that he is conscious of the limitations of his own knowledge, a rare acquirement, let me say, among you humans.

How you do dogmatize in your sciences, whether it be that of geology or chemistry, of theology or ethics. You know it all the time about all subjects; that is, you think you do.

Well, the subject of this little essay was primarily geology. Think how the scientific persons who make a hobby of this branch of knowledge ride their old wooden horse to worse than death. He was dead when they mounted him. How they dogmatize, for instance, about the age of the earth!

As the Eagle heard that story of the boulders rolled by the swirling torrent down the mountainside and of pine trees torn from their rock-rooted seat, his mind went back for eons over the history of this good old world of ours. You know in all languages of which the Eagle knows anything the earth is represented as being of the feminine gender. In English we refer to her as our Mother Earth, in Spanish and Portuguese she is "la tierra," in Italian "la terra," in French "la terre," in Greek "ge" (spelled gamma eta.) In Latin the name is "terra." You all know that a woman hates to tell her age from the time she is 25 until she is 95, and would hate to tell it if she were 95 hundred. And why do you pry into the secrets of your good old mother? No matter how old she is, and in spite of all the deep wrinkles worn by the storms of many winters and the freckles

created by many ardent suns, she is beautiful beyond all expression. The older she grows the more beautiful she becomes, and it should have been said she is old because of her wrinkles, not in spite of them.

And what do you mortals know about the age of Mother Earth? If you will take the Eagle's opinion, you do not know one hundredth part so accurate as you think you do.

No, the Eagle is not presumptuous in criticising your dogmatism. He calls geologists against geologists to prove his lack of confidence that your knowledge is well founded.

Do not your own books teach that the Mother Range of mountains that like a bow of promise circle Los Angeles Valley from sea almost to sea again once rose ten times the height that they now have! Do not your books teach that in the early ages of Mother Earth the moon, her attendant handmaid, circled around her much more closely than at present? In those far-off days the tides rose not as the other day at Venice, a few feet, but a mile high. The storms that swept in from the ocean struck these mountainsides with their snow caps and glaciers, and then think of the floods that came down! In that night storm in the San Gabriel Mountains the rain fell an inch a minute. Why, in those far-off ages the fall was measured not by inches and minutes, but by yards and seconds. Think of the time much more near us when the Owens River flowed a mighty stream along the course of the aqueduct, a natural channel then, and still the mountains towered higher than they stand now, and the cloudbursts were to those of the other night as a bucket of water to Niagara.

With the tides a mile high, with avalanches tearing down the mountainsides and glaciers grinding their way to the sea, accompanied by storms so fierce that they would tear the largest sequoia from its roots as a modern hurricane tears a limb from an oak tree, it is impossible for any human science to estimate the rate of erosion made by these storms and tides of the

ancient world. The Eagle looked over the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River was a mighty volume of time. The erosion worked ages defies all human thought its extent. The River Nile, its banks all through the world, heaped up a bed in the valley one can look down into the deck of a steamer, instead of a neck to look up at the canyon higher up. In Switzerland, the river comes down banks in sand feet high. It is all the same on both these European rivers there was once a time when the River ran on a plain as high as the tops of the Alps. Above old Donnerberg, on the tops of the Catskills, the world is old, very old, the Eagle knows about it, and he knows that it is about the edge obtainable through the There was never a storm that was not for the better, upheaval and earthquakes and tion, during every hurricane by every avalanche and glacial was being prepared for man's beautified and decorated by mighty angels. So that in the human soul may well be of the hymn written by about the planets—

"Forever singing as they pass
The Hand that made us this
Yours."

The Eagle



THE LANCER

YOUR Lancer has been showing his ignorance again and floundering in where angels fear to tread. During the past two weeks I have been overwhelmed with scores of letters pointing out my shortcomings with the same brutal candor that I am wont to serve to others. My mental hide has been scorched with vituperative personalities. Several earnest people have taken the occasion to ease their minds and explain with unpleasant sincerity just how they feel about me.

And I have been forced to recognize that the candid friend can never be loved and will only be tolerated so long as he is strictly accurate.

Writhing beneath the lashes of my readers, I am constrained to believe that I must have deserved the verbal castigation that has been my portion. But whether I did or not, flippant people like me must surely be all the better for an occasional thrashing. I always did sympathize with those mothers who felt that it was just as well to whip Tommy every day on principle, since he was sure to deserve it some time.

On this particular occasion I cannot but feel that I deserved a knuckle-rapping, but acquired a thrashing. There have, however, been occasions in the past when I have wilfully and deliberately earned a thrashing in cold blood, and got nothing but compliments for my pains. It is a hard world. What is a poor chap to do?

I am very much in the position of the youth who is regarded as a bright boy, with a very promising future, by one school-master, and by another as an impudent little devil, who will surely come to the penitentiary.

As the bitter letters came pouring in I yearned to explain. But one never can, you

know. As the young woman who occasionally caters for us on the editorial page pointed out the other day, explanations are a confession of weakness, and very rarely make the slightest difference anyway.

It was really my turn to be lanced anyway. So we will lay in a stock of witch-hazel and proceed.

Let me see, where did I leave that lance?

American Girls Criticized.

ONE day last week an ungallant but courageous Irishman named Donald O'Brien did a little lancing on his own account. Pitched into our American girls in a letter to the Pink Sheet—and never left them a charm.

And I was very much impressed with the way the American girl—bless her dear heart—dealt with the matter. Simply ignored it. Treated it with amused indifference, like the babbling of some inconsequential underling. Every letter of protest that appeared on her behalf was penned by a man or a Britisher.

Now you know, not for the world would I say what I think about Irishmen. Not me. An Irishman can never stand anything but compliments and sympathy; and, besides, the last wounds haven't healed yet.

But as I read O'Brien's attack on our cherished idol, I could not help wondering what would have happened if anyone had dared to print a few personalities about Irishmen in general. Just supposing some Englishwoman, living in Ireland, had come out with a public letter to the effect that Irishmen had figures like . . . and walked like . . . and talked like . . . and that, etc., etc., etc. Oh, my lordy, wouldn't there have been the very dickens to pay—that's all.

Yet here was an Irishman, resident in America, publishing extremely rude remarks about our very own angel girls, and accusing them of all sorts of horrid things, and positively nothing happens but a few humorous letters and a mild "Well, I never!" here and there.

The American girl herself thought it a good joke when she thought about it at all, and several gentlemen, obviously in love with one of them, took the occasion to explode, quite politely, on their behalf. The whole affair was over in three days. Had Irishmen been the victims there would have been a bloody three years' war, Irish humor being reserved exclusively for other occasions.

Restaurant Recognition.

WE ALL love it, you know. When the proprietor and the waiter make the usual assumption of recognizing us as old clients, how it soothes our vanity. That trick of recognition and suavity is worth far more to a restaurateur than the best of cooks. It fetches us back every time.

And it is about the only form of recognition some of us ever get. It is that craving for individual notice that consumes us all in a more or less degree, and the merchant who caters to it well is assured of success.

Such a lot of men are distinguished in no other way. Ignored by a cruel world, overlooked even by their friends, their one hope of prestige is when the waiter at the restaurant bows affectionately and indicates his familiarity with monsieur's habits and tastes. Many a man has won his girl by that alone. She, innocent damsel, has witnessed the bowing and scraping that ensues when Charles takes her out to a little dinner at a little place he frequents, and appreciates that he cannot possibly be the insignificant creature she had at first supposed.

Those waiter chaps earn their tips. And their responsibility is appalling.

Praise Indeed.

MY FRIEND, Frank P. Scott, paid me some compliment last week—unwittingly. There was an argument afoot as to who wrote "The Lancer," and I, wishing to put them off the scent, suggested that it might be written by a woman, for all we knew.

Then Frank spoke up. "My dear chap," quoth he, "there is no woman alive who is clever enough to write that column."

Of course, I quite agreed with him. But all the same, don't you know, if I am cleverer than the cleverest woman, I really am rather bright. I have always had rather a high opinion of women's wits myself—it's their dispositions I don't like in a general way. The ones I dislike are knaves, not fools.

But Frank is a nice boy. And he is a bachelor, too. Naturally he does not think a great deal of women. Well, old man, they are too clever for me. Give me a nice middle-aged clever man every time.

The New Hats.

HOW do you like the new hats? Pretty little striped ones? The velvet band and back made a good beginning, fairly launched. It will be a year and roses the year after. Don't let the girls chaff you effeminate. Not a bit of it! Men have a suspicion of the dash of the womanish, and are ashamed of it. Likewise the hat has a dash of masculinity in that makes for pluck and which finds its external expression in smart tailored suits—masculinity. So long as our masculinity is with the feminine love for a precious little harm will come of those belaced and befringed of the sixteenth century were of masculinity.

And there really is room for in our present modes. Let's have a chance, at all events, not necessarily effeminate, way.

The Guesthouse.

[National Magazine:] There is a real institution in Austria sometimes owned by an usually the common property of the To this guesthouse, like the galow in India, every traveler but as all have the same have more company than he ever, the head man of the ally arrange matters for the eler, and the native guest ously make way for him. In is one large room, in one horses munch their hay, lying beside them, while in we spread our rugs and set unlimber our cooking guesthouses have two rooms wide opening, without a which the animals and and in the other the pansy abroad.

In the Refrigerator.

For those of us who are cated into keeping beautiful flower and other foods out of the refrigerator, the is to keep a supply of hand to slip over either those which are to be

RECOLLECTIONS.

I spent over four years in Switzerland, one of the most interesting countries in the world, scenically and geologically; the oldest republic in the world; the oldest republic in the world; any importance, a country only a few miles from San Diego county that has its independence in the midst of nations for 500 years; a people in business affairs as to have the saying: "Point d'argent Suisse," yet their country is justly the "Playground of Europe." We the time when California shall be the playground of America. We have more that becomes true. It takes scenery to make a playground. I visited Switzerland in the winter of 1886, a Swiss manufacturer, from whom I bought lace curtains, offered to with him for six months and furnished lodging in return for a little of his office. This would also give me a chance to study German. At my ear-

When a man to make the time, the greatly reduced a secret for shipped through given that countries, hand work, competition I learned more than that I know tives, and the Alps that my native feeling of the of the French homesick for they commit bands were Vaches" that the sunset of mountain peaks. The



The Matterhorn.

My father agreed to the regard as on monuments "Lion" at Luc solid granite pond. When I first that I had "aufenthaltska" which is in the country for I was required which matter England we I wrote home, tificate, which make head or the English Harris, and Then, later, w turing business and become a ing out a "nie" involved some of pump an old-fa case of confag to pay a sum much as thirty.

One of the Switzerland is life of the young societies of all excuse for an hausted there a society forme certain year. the little local of notices anno Vereln" 1852, or may be, will make an "ausfu point of interes senties to be twenty-five rap point chosen the afficent view as probably a little the host, on a would accompan refreshments—o vine-clad arbor— excellent Swiss daintily browned

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When late returned from the canyon he found that his wife had gone to stay with friends. She had learned that instead of going to Risio to prune trees, as he had told her, he had been in the canyon, and that he had been seen with Mrs. Chalmers. "After I succeeded in tracing my wife, I told her I was sorry I had lied to her," he said. This was a few weeks before her second child

aced him with an as. **PAYS THE PENALTY.** F. J. Richardson, an accountant, who was arrested by Nick Harris on a charge of forgery, escaped paying the penalty for the alleged crime by commitment to the County Jail for failing to provide for his wife and one child. Judge Monroe yesterday sent Richardson to the County Jail for two years

and only got \$3 for applied a perfectly in their effort to

The Little Republic of Switzerland.

By Harry Ellington Brook.

RECOLLECTIONS.

ALL I spent over four years in Switzerland, one of the most interesting countries in the world, scenically and politically; the oldest republic in the world of any importance, a country only a few miles from San Diego county that has enjoyed its independence in the midst of European nations for 500 years; a people in business affairs as to have the saying: "Point d'argent, yet their country is justly the 'Playground of Europe.'" We have the time when California shall be the playground of America. We have work that becomes true. It takes a Swiss manufacturer, from whom I bought lace curtains, offered to live with him for six months and furnish him with lodging in return for a little study of German. At my ear-

When a machine was invented by a Swiss to make the stitches in seven yards at a time, the price of production was, of course, greatly reduced. The new system was kept a secret for some years, the goods being shipped through Hamburg, and so they were given that name by purchasers in other countries, being bought and paid for as hand work, until the secret leaked out, and competition began.

I learned to know and love Switzerland more than any other country. I may say that I know it better than many of the natives, and I think I feel more homesick for the Alps than I do for the green lanes of my native land. I can quite appreciate the feeling of those Swiss guards, in the employ of the French King Louis, who were so homesick for their native mountains that they committed suicide, so that the military bands were forbidden to play the "Ranz-des-Vaches" that reminded them so keenly of the sunset call to the cattle among the mountain meadows bordered by ice-clad peaks. The faithfulness of those same

washed down with the light wine of the country, served in open flasks. An outing of this kind would not cost a franc for every dollar expended by our Sunday trippers, and there would be no headache in the morning. In the neighborhood of every city in continental Europe there are scores of suburban resorts, where the people, including families, on Sundays and holidays may, in this way, spend a few hours decently and happily.

Sometimes our trips would be extended across the Lake of Constance, on one of the little steamboats that ply there. On the other side is Friedrichshafen, made famous of late years by Count Zeppelin's airship factory. At Bregenz, in the Tyrol, a band of white uniformed Austrian soldiers discoursed excellent music on a Sunday.

Here I had a good opportunity to extend my studies of diet. While they do not practice the no-breakfast plan, the people of continental Europe know nothing of the heavy breakfast common in this country, and to a less extent in England. The first

Graft is almost unknown. The President merely occupies the position of the Speaker in our House of Congress—with much less power, however. So little part does he play that there are many fairly educated Swiss who could not tell you the name of the incumbent President.

Each canton makes its own local laws. One of the laws in the canton of St. Gall is a cumulative income tax, beginning at 1 per cent, and running up to 10 per cent. This, when one thinks of it, is eminently just, because a man with, say 100,000 francs a year, can much better afford to give up 10,000 francs of his surplus than the man with 5000 francs can afford to pay 500.

Each canton has its own distinctive costume, some of which are exceedingly picturesque. In one of them the skirts of the women come down to a little above the knee, and the stockings begin a short distance below, like the costume of the men in the Tyrol. There is a similar costume in Altenburg, in northeast Germany. These picturesque costumes are, however, being driven out by what we call "civilization," and are now seldom seen, except in the less frequented parts of the country, and on special holiday occasions.

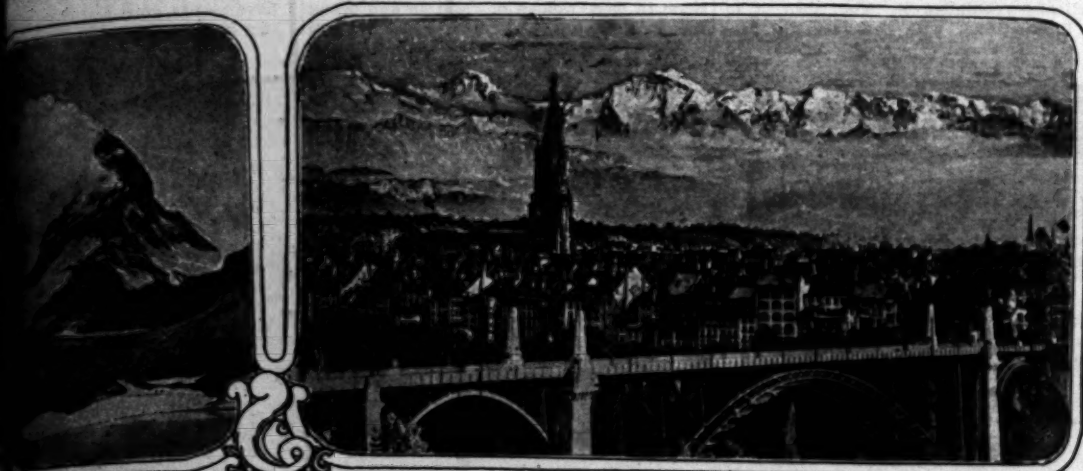
The Swiss have a well appointed and business-like little army of about a quarter of a million men; infantry, artillery, and a few cavalry. Every Swiss is bound to attend the maneuvers for six weeks every year, until he reaches a certain age. This is rather inconvenient to employers, but they take it as a matter of course. The Swiss have always been noted as sharpshooters, from the time of William Tell. A "schuetzenfest" is held annually in every canton, and practice is continually going on. The chief defenses of Switzerland are, however, the natural configuration of the country, and the mutual jealousy of surrounding nations.

The postal service in Switzerland is very complete and convenient. Large parcels, trunks, and packages of all kinds are sent by mail at a very low cost. One may even see the letter carrier leading a young calf that has been mailed to some distant point. Veal, by the way, is one of the omnipresent dishes in Switzerland, and the young animals are eaten soon after they are born. The telegraph service, also in the hands of the government, is efficient and cheap.

Switzerland is a polyglot country. In about two-thirds of the twenty-two cantons bastard German is the language, of which there are over fifty different dialects, each of them, I might say, a little worse than the other. There are, perhaps, a dozen French dialects, several kinds of Italian patois, and in the canton of Graubunden or Grisons, the largest in Switzerland, they speak Romanisch, or Romance. This is the nearest to Latin of any language now spoken, the inhabitants of that canton being descendants of Romans who took refuge among these mountains after the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. It is in this canton that winter sports have of late years become popular, at Davos, St. Moritz, and other places. The shrewd Swiss hotel keepers have succeeded in making the tourist crop yield a harvest in winter as well as in summer. In the Swiss Parliament they talk French and German, and occasionally Italian, and in the army all officers must be proficient in at least two languages. That, however, is nothing, as English and French are commonly taught in the Swiss schools.

The North Germans have great difficulty in understanding the dialect of the Swiss peasants. Later, when I was in business in St. Gall, and lived at the principal hotel, it occasionally happened that a buyer from Hamburg or Berlin came down to make purchases of the little manufacturers, and was at a loss to understand them. When he asked the head waiter, he would, perhaps, be told that there was a "Herr Engländer" in the hotel who might be willing to act as a lish cockney, translating between a North interpreter. So there was I, a young Englishman and a Swiss, for at that time I spoke the Swiss-German of that section as well as I did high German.

In another article I will tell you something about a tramp of two months I took through Switzerland in 1867, with knapsack and sketch book.



The Matterhorn.

Berne, capital of Switzerland.

my father agreed to the trip, I traveled, in addition to trips to the lakes of England, had been to a two weeks' visit to Paris in that year—my first view of Europe. You may be sure that I, with some knowledge of French, enjoyed this first trip as much as any one has since. I spent some of the time, even getting to know the Minister of the Interior, who usually closed to strangers. In 1864, I started, by way of the R. Gallen, or St. Gall, as it is called in French and English. This, the eastern part of Germany (over 2000 miles from the country little known to the ordinary tourist, although it is one of the most interesting regions of Europe), is a land of which it lies. Here I was able to visit a number of different cantons within a limited area. To this guesthouse, like the one in India, every traveler has but as all have the same right, to have more company than he desires, ever, the head man of the village, ally arrange matters for the traveler, and the native guest will usually make way for him. In the large room, in one part of the guesthouse, our cooking apparatus, which the animals and animal food is in the other the pampered guests abroad.

The Guesthouse in Asia

[National Magazine:] The guesthouse is a real institution in Asia. It is sometimes owned by an individual, usually the common property of the village. To this guesthouse, like the one in India, every traveler has but as all have the same right, to have more company than he desires, ever, the head man of the village, ally arrange matters for the traveler, and the native guest will usually make way for him. In the large room, in one part of the guesthouse, our cooking apparatus, which the animals and animal food is in the other the pampered guests abroad.

In the Refrigerator

For those of us who will not cater into keeping bananas, flowers and other foods with a view out of the refrigerator, the next is to keep a supply of paraffin candles to slip over either the sides of those which are to be protected.

guards, by the way, is perpetuated in what I regard as one of the grandest, yet simplest monuments in the world—Thorwaldsen's "Lion" at Lucerne, carved in the face of a solid granite cliff, and mirrored in a small pond.

When I first went to Switzerland, I found that I had to get what is called an "aufenthaltskarte," or permit to reside, which is incumbent upon all who stay in the country for over six months. To do this I was required to deposit a passport, to which matter I had given no thought, as in England we made no use of such documents. I wrote home, and they sent me a birth certificate, which the Swiss officials could not make head or tail of. So, finally, I wrote to the English Minister in Berne, Admiral Harris, and secured what was required. Then, later, when I went into the manufacturing business, I had to go a step further and become a sort of half-caste Swiss, taking out a "niederlassungskarte." This involved some obligations, such as helping to pump an old-fashioned hand fire engine, in case of conflagration, unless one was willing to pay a sum amounting, I believe, to as much as thirty cents a month, for immunity.

One of the pleasures of a residence in Switzerland is the unaffected, jolly social life of the young people. They are great on societies of all kinds. When every other excuse for an association has been exhausted there is the "Jahrgaenger Verein," a society formed of young people born in a certain year. In the Saturday number of the little local paper one will see a number of notices announcing that the "Jahrgaenger Verein" 1852, or 1861, or whatever the case may be, will meet at a certain point, to make an "ausflug," or trip on foot to some point of interest in the neighborhood, absentees to be fined, perhaps as much as twenty-five rappen, or five cents. At the point chosen there would always be a magnificent view and a comfortable inn, also probably a little music by the daughter of the host, on a zither, which the guests would accompany with their voices. For refreshments—often partaken of under a vine-clad arbor—one might choose between excellent Swiss cheese, ham, veal cutlets, daintily browned, and other simple fare,

meal consists of a few rolls with milk coffee, three-fourths hot milk and one-fourth coffee. To this is always added sweet butter, honey, and sometimes delicious wild mountain strawberries, brought in by children. Noon is the dinner hour among the great mass of the people, with a light supper about 7 o'clock in the evening. Business is carried on at a much lower pressure than here, although the hours are longer. The merchant—who often lives over his place of business—will spend an hour in the office before breakfast. Then, at about 10, he goes out to get a mug of beer and a sandwich, and have a chat with his cronies. At 12 everything is closed—even the drug stores—for a couple of hours. After the mid-day meal there is perhaps a game of dominoes for the black coffee. About 5 comes another adjournment to a beer hall or beer garden for refreshments, and then to the office again until 7.

The hotels of Switzerland are among the best in the world. Indeed, the Swiss are a nation of hotel keepers, depending, as they do, so largely upon the patronage of pleasure seekers. People in good circumstances often send their children to start in as under-walters in a hotel to learn the business. After that they go to Germany and France and England to pick up the languages and return home to be set up in business for themselves. One finds modern down-to-date hotels perched in the most impossible places, among the everlasting snows. Some of them are not open more than three months in the year. Considering these facts, the charges are not exorbitant. These charges depend much upon the guest and his pretensions. There are three scales of charges in Switzerland, the lowest for the Swiss, the second for the German, and the third and highest for all other foreigners.

Some of the Swiss customs are most primitive, going back to the early days of the republic, which has been founded over 500 years.

There are twenty-two cantons in Switzerland, each independent of the others, as are our own States, but all subject to the Federal control at Berne. It is a true democracy, the will of the people being supreme.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

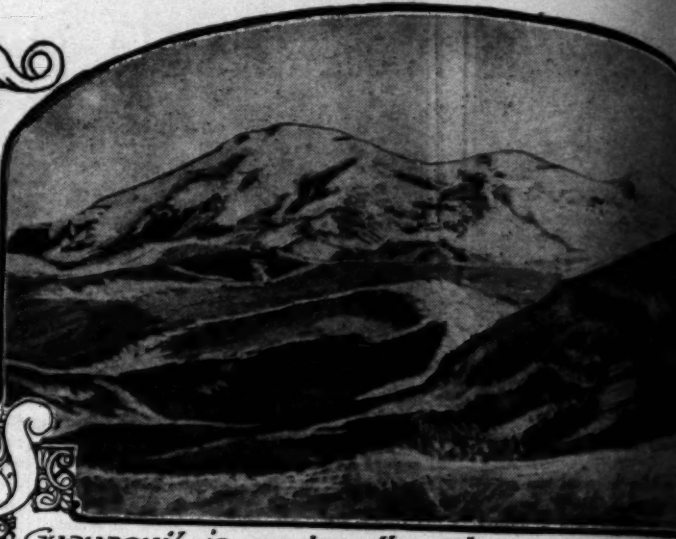
GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador).—Guayaquil is the New York of Ecuador. It is the chief port of the country. It has an export and import trade of more than \$20,000,000 a year, and this will be quadrupled if the place can be made healthful. It is important to us that it should be so, for it is the first port south of Panama. It is not as far from Panama as is New York from Chicago, and when the canal is completed it will be nearer Boston than from Boston to Liverpool. The town lies about sixty miles from the ocean. It is on the wide and deep

During my stay at Panama I had a long chat with Dr. R. C. Perry, the chief health officer, who is in charge of the sanitary conditions at the isthmus with regard to the ports along the west coast. He has visited every port from Callao to Panama, and has spent much time in studying the situation at Guayaquil. He tells me that the only way in which this city can be cleaned is by practically rebuilding it. The town of today is swarming with the rats the fleas

As it is now, according to Dr. Perry, Guayaquil has rats everywhere, and all of its rats have fleas. The bubonic plague is transmitted by these fleas biting such rats as have the plague, and then going from them to men, women or children and biting them. A flea that has bitten a sick rat will

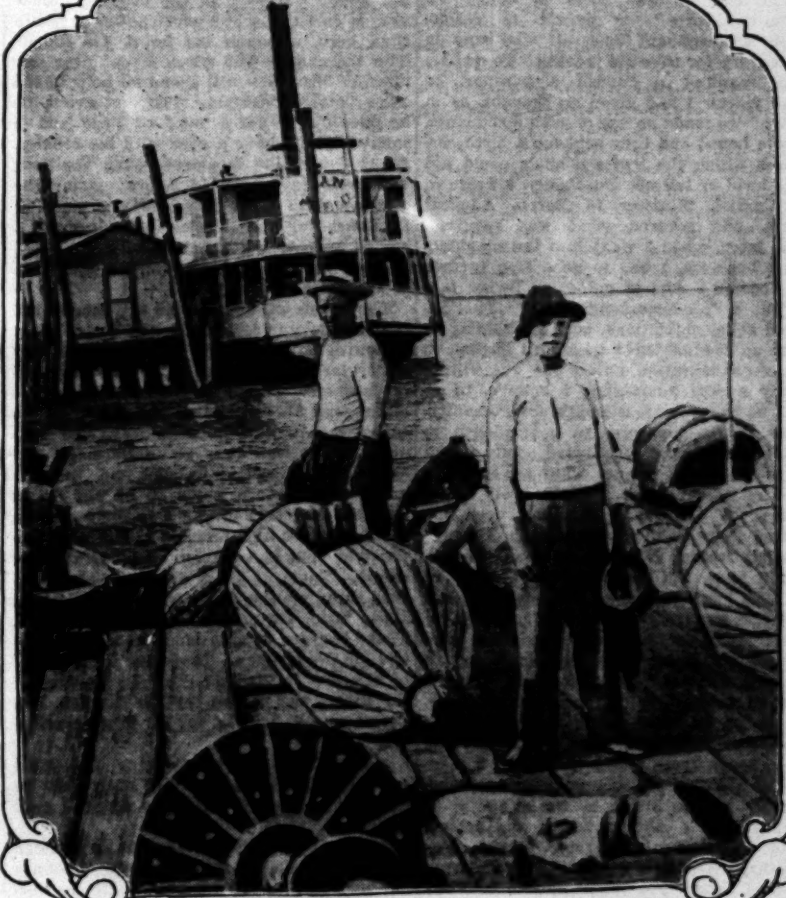
I am afraid of the bubonic
shall not stop in Ecuador on
I have seen a great deal of
China and India. About two

your blood. They make your legs sometimes cause death. The doctor says the only way yellow fever is permanently wiped out of Guayaquil is by cutting down the vegetation, by putting up the garbage, covering the rain water, putting oil upon the ditches and cutting the water supply. The city now has no rain water, but the volume is not sufficient and the water is allowed to be drawn from certain part of each day. For this reason many families have storage tanks, but they fill while the water is running. The tanks are often uncovered, and are infested by mosquitos breeders. Moreover, much water is kept in open barrels, and the water is left in uncovered cans or in barrels until taken away. Later it is loaded in a street car made for the purpose and then carried out to the crematory.



Guayaquil is under the shadow of Mt.
Chimborazo.

At present Guayaquil is so dangerous that no one stops here who can help it. The new cases of bubonic plague now number ten or more every day, and there have been seventy new cases of yellow fever reported within the past two weeks. The officials have begun to vaccinate for the plague, and the moment the traveler lands he is grabbed by the doctor and the plague serum is injected into his arm. He then gets a certificate proving that he has been vaccinated, and he has to show this before



Scene on the Guayas River.

It would be terrible if this be brought through the canals, New York or Boston, fully catching, although it could not only by seas and by air, it raged throughout again in the years between the eighteenth centuries, and it caused more deaths than any that has populated human was this pest that Daniel Defoe in his story of the great London of 1665 and 1666, and as that which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. Those said to have come from China in Guayaquil was not known in 1908, when it was brought by from Palta, Peru, and other Asiatic ships that called here were warned of their danger. Lloyd, the American health officer then stationed in Ecuador, as he was allowed to try to control on he was repudiated by the government and Dr. W. M. W. sent in his place. Dr. Wright yellow fever and died here. 1909.

At that time Col. Giff

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... of Local Society.
 ... Society Notes.
 ... to the Courts.
 ... of Kathlyn.
 ... Literature Notes.
 ... Buckeye Poets.

and only got 83
spelled a perfectly
in their effort to sit
PACIFIC SLOP
meeting of Rauli

The Emotiograph. By Jane Ellis Joy.

HIS FIRST EXPERIMENT.

THE secluded top-story room, with its litter of vials and tools, retorts, batteries and coils of wire, had been the scene of a four-years' struggle—mind arrayed against matter.

Matter had yielded its secret. The man had won.

The emotiograph, which Stephen Witmarsh had invented, was a small instrument for indicating human emotions. Keyed to the mental pulse of an individual, the little hands of its dial-like face pointed to the state of that person's mind. Outwardly the emotiograph resembled a silver watch, with numerous little attachments of floating hair-like threads. But its mechanism was much more delicate and complicated than any watch, as may be imagined from the fact that waves of emotion were the subtle element with which it was concerned.

Witmarsh had based the device on the bold idea that mind in activity—especially the emotions—radiates thought-waves, each distinct feeling having its own mode of movement.

With the small object in his vest pocket, Witmarsh sauntered out of his den to see the world—the world as represented in the town of Philopolis. In his workshop he had regarded himself as practically living on another planet. There, he had but one thought—one absorbing passion—the emotiograph. Winter and summer, bright days and dark days had all been alike. A forest might have sprung up on the streets, and he would not have known or cared. In appearance there was nothing about the young man to indicate the visionary. Well-groomed and well-tailored, straight and strong-looking, with clear eyes and a good chin, he was a typical successful American man of business.

Now that his mechanical ideal was a fact, he was anxious to get into touch with the rest of humankind. He was but 27, and by nature sympathetic and sociable.

It was late in June; the afternoon was balmy and pleasant. Crowds moved along the streets. Intending to call on an old friend, Stephen Witmarsh boarded a car. He found interest before long when a party of three entered, taking seats opposite to him. He judged that the very attractive girl was about 20, and that the handsome woman, not more than 40, was the girl's mother. The man, who might have been 35, paid polite, but not obtrusive, attentions to both ladies. The three were on their way to the seashore.

Witmarsh fancied that the man was the girl's lover, and fell to projecting for himself a story of what their future would be. As a youth he had been of a romantic turn, having been especially fond of stories that ended in happy marriage. Directly the emotiograph was in his hand. To all appearances he was winding his watch. In reality he was adjusting the instrument to the key of the emotions and sentiments of the gentleman seated between the two ladies.

The result, as shown by the little revealer of hidden things, was disconcerting, to say the least. The "catch wires," after vibrating for a while, stopped at signals of decided ill-omen. The instrument's statement might be thus translated: "This man is selfish, deceitful, cunning and cruel."

For the young lady's sake Witmarsh wished that the emotiograph might be in error. He pitied her. She was so beautiful and innocent. Glancing at the man again more critically, Witmarsh saw hard lines about his mouth. The eyes were shifty like the eyes of a criminal. Here was an unhappy situation. With all his heart Witmarsh longed to save the girl. His heart went out to her in tenderness. If only he might speak to her mother! He knew that the emotiograph was telling the truth. It was no mischievous tell-tale, nor could it be confused like a human witness into contradicting itself. But who would believe the emotiograph?

Meanwhile the car had turned down Main street toward the ferries. When it stopped, Witmarsh abandoned the idea of calling on his friend, and followed the trio as if he had been appointed guardian for the girl. In a way he felt that he ought to be her protector. Was not his right vested in his knowledge of the danger she was in? He was sure the mother did not understand the man's character.

He soon learned, from talk overheard

near the ticket office, that the young lady's name was Beryl Consol. The party had come from a town in the interior of the State, evidently named for the family, Consolville.

"This wretch is in love with the girl's money, or her position, or both," thought Witmarsh to himself.

The Consolville people bought tickets for Sandy Beach. Witmarsh did the same. He was aware that to the world unacquainted with the emotiograph his self-constituted mission would be considered a type of madness. But this did not disturb him. The emotiograph did not lie. A lovely girl was in danger. Probably no one in the world knew this except himself. If he did not protect her, would he not in a measure be responsible for any ill that might befall her? No matter that he was not acquainted with her according to conventions. She was a lady, and in danger. It was his place to be on hand like a true knight. Witmarsh's contact with the business and scientific world did not seem to have quenched his youthful spirit of romance.

As the ferry-boat trailed across the river, the Consolville people stood out in the bow to view the surroundings. Beryl was interested in everything, the snorting tugs, the rigged sailing vessels, and the big, smoking factories blurring the two shores. She had a dainty pearl-mounted opera glass, and she and her mother took turns looking through it. Mr. Pellam, as the ladies called their escort, gave out bits of information about the scenes.

As she stood close to the rail, Beryl dropped the opera glass. Like a flash, Witmarsh, who was conveniently near, reached far out, and cleverly caught the glass, losing his hat and almost losing his balance in the bend he was obliged to make. The performance caused a flutter of excitement among the passengers. There were gasps of relief as the hatless young man with a bow and a smile handed the recovered object to the owner.

Mrs. Consol was very profuse in her expressions of gratitude. She even confided to Witmarsh that the glass was a family heirloom, and that her deceased husband had greatly prized it.

"Mother, the gentleman met with a loss in saving our glass," said Beryl. "I think we owe him a hat as well as thanks."

"You're quite right, my dear," responded Mrs. Consol impulsively, and she flung open a silver-mounted handbag and delved down into it for a roll of bills.

To one less single of purpose than Witmarsh the awkwardness of the situation would have presented a fatal difficulty; but his sincerity carried him through the embarrassment with flying colors, and the consciousness of Beryl's smile thrilled him as he assured her that "it had been a pleasure to be of service." In his excitement he had forgotten Mr. Pellam who, scowling, now made his presence known by a disapproving grunt.

Having a hat to buy, however, it was impossible for Witmarsh to proceed to Sandy Beach on the same train that carried Mrs. and Miss Consol and Mr. Pellam. Faithfully he followed the three on the next train, occupying himself, as he gazed unseeingly from the windows at orchards and garden patches, with projects for protecting Beryl Consol. Her parting smile had put the finishing touch, so to speak, on his impressionable heart.

If only he dared consult the Sandy Beach police in reference to Pellam! He knew that the man ought to be watched. But how should he proceed? Now that he had got down to concrete thinking, in what way could he best interfere? To lodge a complaint against such a respectable-looking man as Mr. Pellam on the ground of a report from a mechanical device of his own construction would seem ridiculous in a magistrate's court.

Not a line about the emotiograph had ever seen the light of print. Witmarsh had thought it unnecessary to have the instrument patented. He regarded the idea of it as an inspiration, and the mechanism was equally an inspiration. He was not afraid that anyone would copy his machine. Copy it! No hands but his own would ever construct an emotiograph! Indeed, he was not sure that he would be able to make another.

The season being well on at Sandy Beach, it was not easy for Witmarsh to find traces

ing. He strolled daily along the Ocean Boulevard; he read the society newspapers; he examined hotel registers; he haunted hotel porches. At the end of a fortnight he felt that the situation was desperate. Weighted by responsibility that he must bear alone, nothing but his natural hopefulness sustained him.

Meanwhile he made up his mind that when he should have assured himself that the interests of Beryl Consol were safe he would give the world the benefit of his invention. He believed that the emotiograph was adapted for the purpose to which he was now employing it. Of course, when it came into general use, operators would have to be carefully trained to read and interpret the signs on the dial. What a boon his discovery would be to judges, magistrates and detectives! What a terror it would be to criminals! And, furthermore, what a saving of state money, considering the vast amounts spent on long legal processes!

Breakers were rolling in on the stretch of beach one breezy morning. The surf was flecked with bathers. Witmarsh had spent an hour or more pacing up and down in front of the pavilions, when he caught a glimpse of the face that was seldom out of his thoughts. Seated on a bench, Beryl was intently watching the ocean, or rather a single spot on the far edge of the whitecaps. Her hat lay in her lap. The wind was playing with the fluffs of her soft hair. Witmarsh noticed a change in her appearance. Plainly she was not the happy, care-free girl who had come to Sandy Beach so short a while ago.

She recognized him with a tremulous smile, and as she rose, holding out her hand in friendly fashion, the look of appeal in her eyes grew more marked.

"You remember me?" he asked, still holding the small hand.

"Yes, very well."

"That's kind of you. I hope you are enjoying yourself?" He tried to put a little lightness in his tone as he remarked on the gay life on the boardwalk.

"No, I'm not enjoying myself," she answered simply. "I'm glad you happened to come along, and very glad that you remembered me. Are you in a hurry to go on? Perhaps you want to meet friends? Perhaps I am detaining you?"

"No, I'm quite at your service, Miss Consol."

"After your kindness to us on the ferry-boat, you don't seem like a stranger."

He offered her his card, saying, as she read his name: "Please let me know if there is anything I can do to make things more pleasant for you."

"Things at present are certainly very unpleasant. I feel that I ought to tell somebody. I ought to have advice. Somehow I feel like trusting you, Mr. Witmarsh."

"Any confidence you repose in me will be religiously respected, and I pledge myself in advance to do your will!"

The tenderness of his looks and tone must have been convincing. Beryl continued with less hesitation: "You see, I don't know anyone here—except you. I have not made acquaintances, and I don't dare write to friends in Consolville about it—I mean about our trouble."

"There is something vexing you, then?"

"It's Mr. Pellam. He—"

"Mr. Pellam and mother were married two days ago."

"Mr. Pellam and your mother married!" repeated Witmarsh, utterly amazed. "I'm terribly upset about it, for I happen to know that Mr. Pellam does not care for poor dear mamma. Oh, it is too painful!" The fair, flower-like face reddened self-consciously, and Witmarsh easily guessed that the scoundrel had first paid court to Beryl, and that his suit had been rejected. "Mr. Pellam was father's clerk," the girl continued, "and he knows all about our business in Consolville. He has managed our property since father's death. I hope I am not troubling you with these details."

"Not at all. Only I am at my wits' end to know what to do."

"If there was anyone else I shouldn't think of telling you this. But, as I said before, there isn't. Mother won't hear a word against Mr. Pellam. It wasn't nice, was it, for him to ask her the day after the wedding to make a will, leaving all her property to him?"

"I should say it was beastly!" said Witmarsh hotly. "Did your mother make the will to please him?"

"Yes. He said that in the event of his death occurring before he married me—that I should 'manage' the property."

"May I ask where Mr. Pellam are now, Miss Consol?"

"They are bathing." She pointed a pair at considerable distance. "He doesn't agree with mother in the water," she went on, "and he ought to know better than to be so long. And just see how he looks from the other bathers! It looks dangerous! Mr. Pellam is a swimmer; but mother can't swim. Oh, Mr. Witmarsh!" She hid her hands.

Realizing that the crisis had made a dash for the beach, directly he was in the water. The woman's faint cry for help had purposely avoided the beach. Advancing with his best swimmer's observation that Pellam appeared to be wrenching himself free of the water, the man was finding it more difficult than he had expected. A woman clung to him, and as he weaker, he was in danger of with her.

Apparently Witmarsh's sudden appearance in his ordinary dress to attract attention. He made of not halting the life guard help which he might have been saving the woman; but he was last moment. He could not wretched man to drown without chance of landing him too.

It was some time before Mrs. Consol resuscitated. Pellam did not lose consciousness. He had saved himself, and was telling an impression of his robbing-room that he was the worse for the mishap, when he reeled and fell. The doctor's case of heart failure from cold was two every summer to darken this instance people talked of pity of what had happened, and the bride-widow, only knew what the lady had done.

In one respect it was a relief to Witmarsh. He had not move his vest when he shed his preparatory to taking the girl for Mrs. Pellam, or in some of in the water, the emotiograph of his pocket. It was not now that wonderful mechanism number of the secrets of the

Strange as it may appear, he did not seem to regret his loss after the announcement of his to Beryl Consol if he purposes other emotiograph, he said with a smile: "I think the girl ready for the emotiograph."

In the Laundry.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] A smooth starch, put a few drops in and stir until blended with water. It will prevent the starch from washing very delicate fabrics. When washing very delicate fabrics, add a little gum arabic. Dissolve the gum in water. Add a little to the consistency of starch. Bottled for use. Add a little large cup of water.

When cleaning the lace without ripping it out, place it in a clean Turkish bath towel. Wash in lukewarm water. Then wash in cold water. An embroidery hoop is also useful when cleaning a yoke. Put the yoke in the hoop and wash by placing in hot water, shaken well, and allowed to dry. Such lace should be placed on a board and allowed to dry. When ironing a baby's bonnet can be turned inside out, and the iron run over the back, first ironing the back on the small end of the

THE MYSTERIOUS MAID.

HERBERT POMROY finished her soup, glanced critically over the table, and looked across to her husband, in despair on her face.

"What's the matter, Herbert?" she said, irritation in her "look here."

Pomroy lifted his eyes from the soup. "What is it, my dear?"

Pomroy held toward him three desolate forks—not the sign of a wedding.

"That's—that's the sign of a wedding," he said, "I've been invited."

"You're always being invited. This is a serious matter. I think we'll have to go."

"Let me see—she's been here before. And you were telling me only yesterday that you'd found a jewel!"

"What are you eating your soup, my dear?" He held it up for her to see.

"Orange spoon!" he said. "It was the only one I noticed."

"Didn't you say something?" he asked. "I was just going to, my dear. I was going to tell you what it might signify when you touched his mustache with a corner of your handkerchief."

"What are you doing with my lace?" he asked. "I don't know, my dear," said Mrs. Pomroy, gazing in perplexity at the napery.

"I thought it was the proper thing—oh, it's too much," said Mrs. Pomroy, turned away.

"Mean not enough," returned her husband, whimsically, waving the bit of lace over her eyes. "Perhaps it's a sign—oh, it's a sign I'll sell my last

sign that Maggie must go," snapped Pomroy with finality. "Besides, I have a something wrong—she has a something on her lingerie—"

"Dear, you don't mean to say—"

"Well, don't interrupt me. And the story an

training Chauffeurs. POL FOR DRIVERS OF AUTO FIRE ENGINES.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] Every horse-drawn truck in the New York Fire Department has in its company three drivers. There shall always be a driver available to make doubly sure each motor truck has in its company four men as chauffeurs. In an emergency a man must know

the installation of motor apparatus. The Fire Commissioner issued a circular asking for applications from men of the department who desired to act as chauffeurs. Such men must have a good knowledge of the mechanical principles of an automobile and an inclination for this particular work.

Their instruction there was established an automobile training school, which was in the repair shops at Twelfth and West Fifty-sixth street.

The school is in charge of Capt. James J. Fisher, with Lieut. Daniel Sullivan as assistant. Fireman Fisher is an instructor. The school is equipped with every requisite for instruction, including two automobiles anchored to the floor but with the capability of complete operation. It is for use on the road, two automobiles or big wagons of about 1,500 weight of a motor hose wagon big enough to carry twenty or more. The school has also a motor truck and a motor fire truck.

The post of chauffeur there were many from which selections were made according to the apparent fitness of the candidates. Probably a majority of the department chauffeurs now at work are newly drivers. The rest include

Visit our mammoth Information Bureau, Ground Floor Pacific Electric Building. Let us send your Eastern friends handsomely printed booklets on California communities.

PAYS THE PENALTY. F. J. Richardson, an accountant, who was arrested by Nick Harris on a charge of forgery, escaped paying the penalty for the alleged crime by committing to the County Jail for failing to provide for his wife and one child. Judge Monroe yesterday sent him to the County Jail for two years.

you he found that his wife had gone to stay with friends. She had learned that instead of going to Rialto to prune trees, as he had told her, he had been in the canyon, and that he had been seen with Mrs. Chalmers. "After I succeeded in tracing my wife, I told her I was sorry I had lied to her," he said. This was a confession before her second child

PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING. The cry of the

Rural Brazil and Its People. By Elsie M. N. Caldwell

THE "FAZENDA."

THE usual traveler to Brazil gets no further than the cities along the coast, and, indeed, so far as sightseeing is concerned, there is little to lure one into the interior country; but if one would see the life of old Brazil beyond the wave of scenic improvement, he has only to go a hundred kilometers or less from any of the principal cities.

Here he finds retrogression instead of progression, and the country seems practically deserted, but one's imagination can easily picture the beauty and ease and luxury of the fazendarios of little more than two decades ago, when gay life and proverbial southern hospitality made the "fazenda" the ideal home of the wealthy planter, and the fields of coffee, sugar, and rice were tended by care-free negroes.

In 1889, while her father was visiting abroad, Princess Isabel, acting as regent, abolished slavery by a simple edict and left the fazendario without labor on his vast estates; so now, as we ride over this beautiful country with its low, rolling hills covered with the coarse wild grass and rank vegetation of the tropics, we come upon many stately fazendas with their walls crumbling—windows gone and spacious grounds grown thick with weeds—a tragedy closing the joyous life of "Empire Days" that so many elderly Brazilians speak of in fond remembrance.

The entrance to these magnificent country places was always between rows of royal palms, and these are now the one remaining mark of stately elegance. They seem to stand a living witness to the downfall of the aristocratic fazendario.

The dead leaves around their gigantic trunks that tower nearly a hundred feet above us droop as if to cover the secret of a dire calamity; but above them, as an inspiration of hope for the future, the fresh, green leaves reach their long, slender fingers toward the azure heavens in an attitude of supplication for a blessing on this stricken land—like the "Vestal Virgin" silently waiting to prove her goodness and purity.

One speaks in a low voice and with reverence in places like this and of things like this, for we are not all worshippers of the symbols of ease and luxury and moneyed wealth, and at the sight of their decay we mourn as at an empty shrine.

Reconstruction has been slow because Brazilians as a nation are not fond of agriculture. Only recently has the country begun to realize the possibilities of foreign colonization and the government is offering liberal inducements to emigrants of all nationalities to cultivate the land and rejuvenate the fertile hillside fields.

This particular part of the country I refer to is the State of Rio de Janeiro, and does not apply to Minas Geraes or Sao Paulo—the former the "truck patch" and dairy farm of Brazil, where nearly all her vegetables are raised and where practically all her cream and butter comes from; and the latter where German capital and labor have made the Sao Paulo coffee fields famous the world over. But it is the country adjacent and for several hundred kilometers back of Rio—the cream of the land owned, but long since relinquished, by the cream of Brazil's people, of which I especially write, and it is in the condition found today mainly because of the extensive private holdings and the inability of the owners to cope with the new conditions of labor that were thrust upon them when their slaves were declared free.

Because of the lack of somebody authoritative to hold them in the country the negroes have drifted into the city and placed themselves more or less a burden on the municipality.

The few people that remain are about an even mixture of Portuguese-Brazilians and negroes, except in the more prosperous villages, like Pirahy, where a remnant of the well-to-do of days gone by still maintain their diminished commercial interests and seem content with life, apparently bearing their burdens without fret or worry.

This village of Pirahy is also important as the judiciary head of its district and is one of the stations of the Brazilian Central Railway.

It was my good fortune to be a guest at the Santa Rosa Fazenda near Pirahy, and about 100 kilometers west of Rio. Here a vast tract of land has been purchased by the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and

Power Company and is maintained for the purpose of their electric operations, chief of which is the Fontes hydraulic station (one of the largest in the world)—which supplies electric power to Rio and vicinity.

Having excellent horses furnished us, we scouted the surrounding country at our pleasure, visiting the homes of the ever-cordial Brazilian, who graciously bestows upon his guest the best in the way of refreshment that his household affords—coffee and sweet cakes usually, but wine if you prefer it.

Plastered adobe is the material used in building the best houses, and they are very attractive with their balconied windows, but the poorer houses are made of mud. A bamboo frame is put up for the walls as we construct the framework for our cement foundations; then the soft mud is packed into the space between the bamboos, carefully smoothed at the sides and left to dry—a very substantial wall, indeed! Then the roof is thatched with bamboo poles and palm leaves.

They have not yet adopted the innovation of built-in beds and buffets, but they do have built-in stoves. It is the old Roman stove, the same as is used, and has been for hundreds of years in the rural districts of Southern Europe, and might be more properly termed a built-in charcoal brazier. However, in the better homes our ordinary wood cook stove is being introduced.

Mud floors often suffice for the rooms in the rear, but the front rooms have well-scrubbed board floors.

One occasionally stumbles upon a familiar friend in the shape of one of our American sewing machines of popular make. This particular company, through its enterprising agents, has given the women of South America the sewing-machine craze, and some of the husbands declare vehemently against such useless extravagance.

Amusements, except the self-made sort, do not exist for these rural folk; moving-picture shows, or cinematographs, as they are called, have not ventured beyond the cities, so dancing parties are the chief diversion; but as usual, there is a shortage of men, not through the sin of wilful absence, but because they are forced to the city for employment, while the girls, after a few years of study in the convents, return home and more or less patiently await the coming of a lover.

Brazilian society frowns on its femininity entering commercial life, so only recently have a few girls ventured into the shops and offices for clerical work.

The gaily-coiffured ribbon or glove-counter girl is a dapper just-out-of-the-bandbox young man, and much to his credit, the customer never shops in fear and trembling lest the haughty salesman manifest impatience at his slow decision.

But back to the country and our pretty girls! They ARE very pretty, as a rule, and refined in manner. It is the exception that has not a "chic" Frenchy air about her dress and figure, and her luxuriant black hair becomingly dressed in the latest Parisian style.

Their temperaments are decidedly amorous, so their conversation runs much in that channel; but the custom of chaperones is very conscientiously observed by mothers and aunts; thus their social intercourse is exemplary from a standpoint of propriety, and the courting is essentially limited to loveless sighs and glances.

When a young man calls with this avowed intention the whole family receives him. A wide divan is always found at one side of the room upon which are seated the older people, and two rows of chairs, placed at right angles to either end of the divan, are for the young people—the girls on one side and the boys on the other; so you see how sighs and glances MUST suffice for handclaps and other such substantial manifestations of affection.

The general health of the people here seems slightly below par and their appearance is that of the anemic. As a matter of fact, it is not an unhealthy country if some thought is given to proper living.

Through the determined efforts of Dr. Oswaldo Cruz the government has virtually stamped out yellow fever, although a continued effort is necessary in the stamping.

There is only one mosquito that carries the yellow fever germ, and a bite from this fellow is feared as much as any other poisonous bite.

No stagnant water is allowed anywhere,

and the government employs men to patrol the swampy districts to see that ditches are kept open for proper drainage and constant watch is kept along the margin of the Rio das Lages Lake for still water where mosquitoes might breed.

As the result of this care yellow fever is no longer the curse to Brazil that it was in days gone by when, as is told of Santos, cargo ships calling there for coffee would lose their crew with fever before the load could be taken on, and standing now in the harbor of Santos are the bleaching hulls of a half-dozen ships left thus derelict, the graveyard of their stricken crew.

No better or healthier port is found today than Santos, made so by the simple, but expensive, matter of drainage. The tragedy of Cacaria serves, perhaps, more than any other one thing to awaken the authorities to the realization of what yellow fever could do unless properly curbed. In this instance a village of 300 people was literally wiped out in less than six months.

We rode there one day over as bad a road, or trail, as I found anywhere in the country—going down steep places where our horses would have to set their feet and slide—across a suspension bridge that is as comfortable to walk on as a hammock would be, and up on the other side, where we had to grasp overhanging branches of trees to keep us from sliding backward off our horses. But on our return we chose swimming our horses across the river in preference to the suspension bridge.

We did not suffer with the heat so long as we were near the crest of the hills, but the greater part of the trail followed low along the hillsides, and in the thick underwood, or "mat," as it is called, the atmosphere was like a Turkish bath, and to hurry our horses faster than a walk in these low places would have exhausted them in a very short time.

Nature here believes in extremes. On one hand we are lost for adjectives of appreciation of the beauty of the scenery—the round-topped hills grown thick with broad-leaved trees in varied shades of green that struggle against their parasitic weight of great, ugly, life-sapping vines; tenacious-clinging mosses, and gorgeous fairy-like orchids that make huge splashes of brilliant color on a canvas of monotonous green, while in the low ravines we find ferns in such endless variety that individual beauty is lost in the bewildering whole.

Then we come out upon an open hillside—a waving field of tall, coarse grass, that the wind sends into billowy undulations, and we pause here to rest our horses and drink in the cool soft breeze as well as the lovely view of the valley below us where no sign of human habitation exists—just the beautified peace of Nature's outdoors!

On the other hand, for our extreme of lesser dimensions, to save us from losing ourselves in fascinated contemplation of the virgin field and forest, we have the carapata—a small, brown "tick" with many more legs than it needs, which serves to inspire a degree of "creepiness" corresponding to the temperamental qualities of its victim. To me they are decidedly loathsome.

They breed on the leaves of the undergrowth, sometimes a hundred or more in a bunch, and in riding by they easily brush off on one's clothing; once on the clothing, they quickly seek the flesh, and in biting bury their heads under the skin. The bite is only slightly poisonous, but the resultant itching very nearly drives one mad, especially when half a hundred little red marks the size of a dime have been registered in one day.

A ride of four hours from the Fazenda Santa Rosa brings us to the deserted group of houses that was once Cacaria. The houses are built in a quadrangle with an open court in the center, and on the opposite side from the entrance is the cathedral with the bells that tolled the passing of her people hanging silent in their arches.

As we ride into the acre-square court, the commotion of our coming brings a single little black face to the window of one of the houses. It is scarcely seen before it disappears, and we vainly "hello" in native Portuguese, but no amount of friendly calls brings it back. It seems more like a transient spirit of the dead city than actual flesh and blood.

There is not a soul living here, but about half a mile farther on we come upon a Portuguese vender and his wife, who still make a precarious living selling to the few

scattered people in the hills. This good wife greeted me with as much affectionate mother might bestow on a stranger. We were invited into the house which was by no means poor, and there served coffee and wine by a gray-haired servant, while the hostess showed us the family room. In hushed voice recounted the horrors of Cacaria, as first one, then a score a day was dying, finally those left became paralyzed—no one knew where to find the dead unburied and their possession of position.

After serving our refreshment, an ant was sent to pick the flowers in the garden, and upon my beautiful bouquet was given a pretty remark that bespeaks their nature—that "one flower another."

What serves more to make a man than the very absence of man? The friendliness of this woman alone in a country of few people spot in my memory garden, and go to Brazil again I certainly a regiment of carapatas in her.

Wild flowers, with the orchid, are not so luxuriant as naturally suppose, but as if for this failure, bright flowers abound; and as the flowers are so the birds lack song, and a cry answers for the note of our northern birds.

Chief, from a point of view the great white heron, with a bit of plumage on the back of its neck. These birds go quietly pairs, and are the aristocrats of Parrots we saw occasionally, but I am told that the most beautiful come from around Bahia.

The deer, sloth, and capybara sportsman's quarry. The capybara hog, is rather exciting while the hunter must remain with good dogs are necessary to the shore. An electric launch is sport, since there is no other, and the hunter keeps a dog as he works his way through derwood at the margin of the sharp barks tell that he has usually two feeding together shoot before they plunge into the huntsman's aim, for once the water it is almost impossible. They swim very near the tip of their brown snout with scarcely a ripple showing. Instinct seems to guide them for they almost invariably boat and swim to the shore, the hunter remains in the low water a lookout aft, and a "water" always made from this point.

A full-grown capybara weighs 200 pounds, and the detectives consider them good eating a ferocious appetite and on other food would be the most relished morsel. The animal cross between a giant mole and a nary hog, but the meat tastes of pork and fish.

The familiar sport to us is ducks, but the shooting is difficult; to get them when the "mat" is well-nigh impossible of a dozen killed one afternoon got two.

I am happy to say that the distinctly monkey neighborhood, a pal stamping ground is near. I am not fond of my electric zoo. The little fellow that is most being attractive is the one with his namesake's red around his neck, and he is as dainty as a kitten. His size of a two-month-old monkey is two feet long.

This species, I think, is the beginning of the attraction. They do not thrive in captivity, some are given to the zoo. I have seen a monkey that beg persistently for beer, and a portion was given him to hold the bottle to his mouth.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO



Main Street in Pirahy.

Lost with aerial train from Uro

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you he found that his wife had gone to stay with friends. She had learned that instead of going to Rialto to prune trees, as he had told her, he had been in the canyon, and that he had been seen with Mrs. Chalmers. "After I succeeded in tracing my wife, I told her I was sorry I had lied to her," he said. This was a few weeks before her second child was born.

PAYS THE PENALTY. F. J. Richardson, an accountant, who was arrested by Nick Harris on a charge of forgery, escaped paying the penalty for the alleged crime by commitment to the County Jail for failing to provide for his wife and one child. Judge Monroe yesterday sent him to the rock pile for two years so

of Local Society. Society Notes. to the Court. of Kathryn. Literature Notes. Backyard Poets. and only got \$5 for it. applied a perfectly new. in their effort to clean. PACIFIC SLOPE. meeting of Republic. today in Santa Barbara. the city of the country.

Country Life as Seen in Brazil.

N. Caldwell

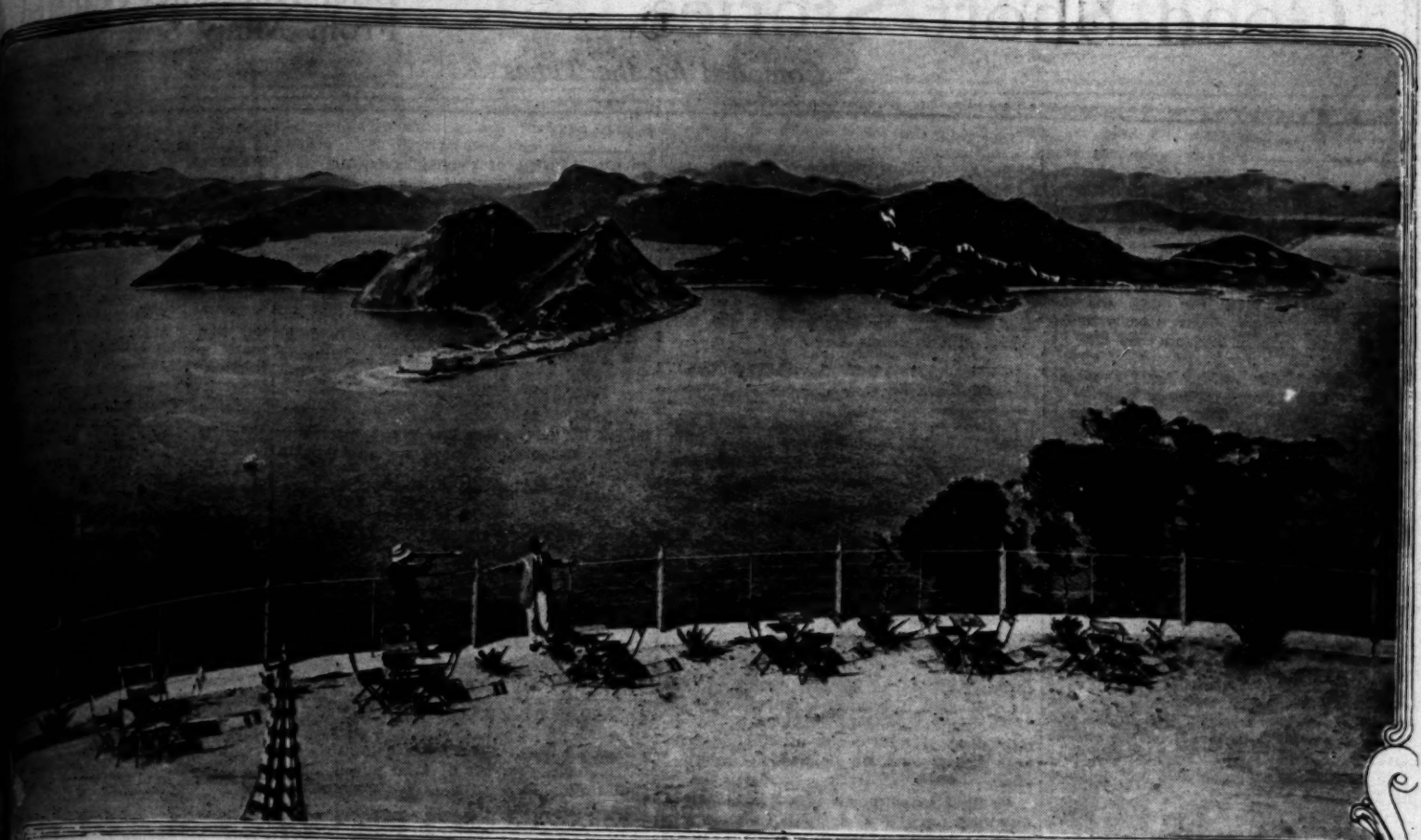
erred people in the hills round about the good wife greeted me of her own accord as much affectionate enthusiasm as she might bestow on a long-lost friend. We were invited into the house, where there served coffee and wine by a half-haired servant, while our hostess showed us the family portrait. A hushed voice recounted the story of Cacaria, as first one, then another, a score a day was Death's victim. Those left became pariahs, and no one knew where to bury the dead and their property was stigmatized possession of pestilence. After serving our refreshments, I was sent to pick the choicest flowers in the garden, and upon our departure a beautiful bouquet was given to me with the remark that bespeaks the hospitable nature—that "one flower for another."

What serves more to make people friendly than the very absence of hostility? The friendliness of this good people in a country of few people, in my memory garden, and when I see Brazil again I certainly shall find a regiment of carrapatos in order.

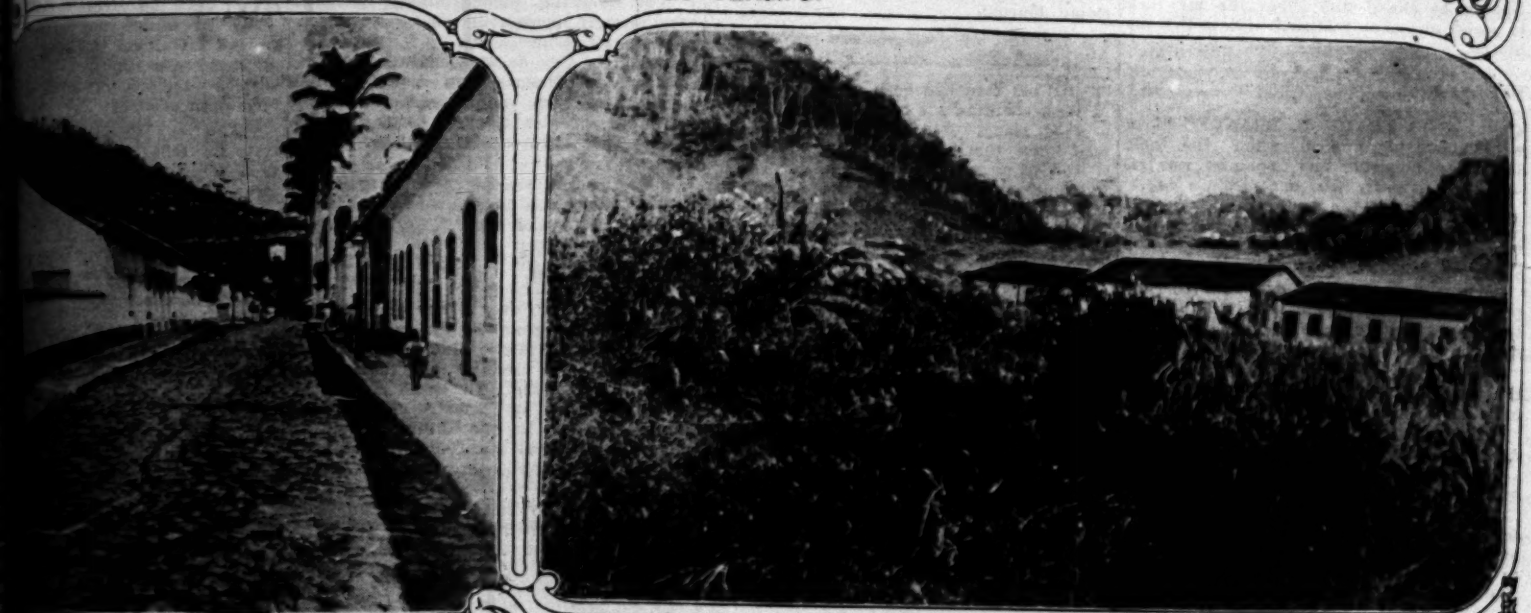
Wild flowers, with the exception of the white, are not so luxuriant as one might suppose, but as if to make up for this failure, bright-feathered birds and as the flowers lack song, and a shrill, every answers for the soft, liquid of our northern birds. A white heron, with his great white plumage on the back of his neck. These birds go quietly about, and are the aristocrats of the forest we saw occasionally, but not to be taken for the most talkative of the forest from around Bahia. The deer, sloth, and capavari, the hunter must remain on the dogs are necessary to work the forest. An electric launch is best, since there is no noise in the forest, and the hunter keeps about as he works his way through the wood at the margin of the lake. The barks tell that he has usually two feeding together, but before they plunge into the water it is almost impossible to see them. They swim very rapidly, the tip of their brown noses scarcely a ripple showing in the water. A faint light seems to guide them, they almost invariably dive, and swim to the stern, where the hunter remains in the bow, looking aft, and a "water shot" is made from this position. A full-grown capavari will weigh 100 pounds, and the darker-colored ones consider them good eating. The animal has a voracious appetite and an abundance of food would be the commonest morsel. The animal is between a giant mole and a hog, but the meat tastes like pork and fish.

The familiar sport to us is shooting monkeys, but the shooting is the least of it; to get them when they are "mat" is well-nigh impossible. I have seen a dozen killed one afternoon. I am happy to say that this is a very monkey neighborhood; the stamping ground is native to me, not fond of my obscure monkey, no desire to know them. The little fellow that comes being attractive is the "mat" and his neck, and he seems as a kitten. His body is of a two-months-old kitten, 10 feet long. I should have mentioned the fact that the monkeys do not thrive in the forest; they are given to the evil of being subject to tuberculosis. I have seen a monkey the size of a kitten, consistently for years, and he was given him the name of "mat" and he held the bottle in his

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY

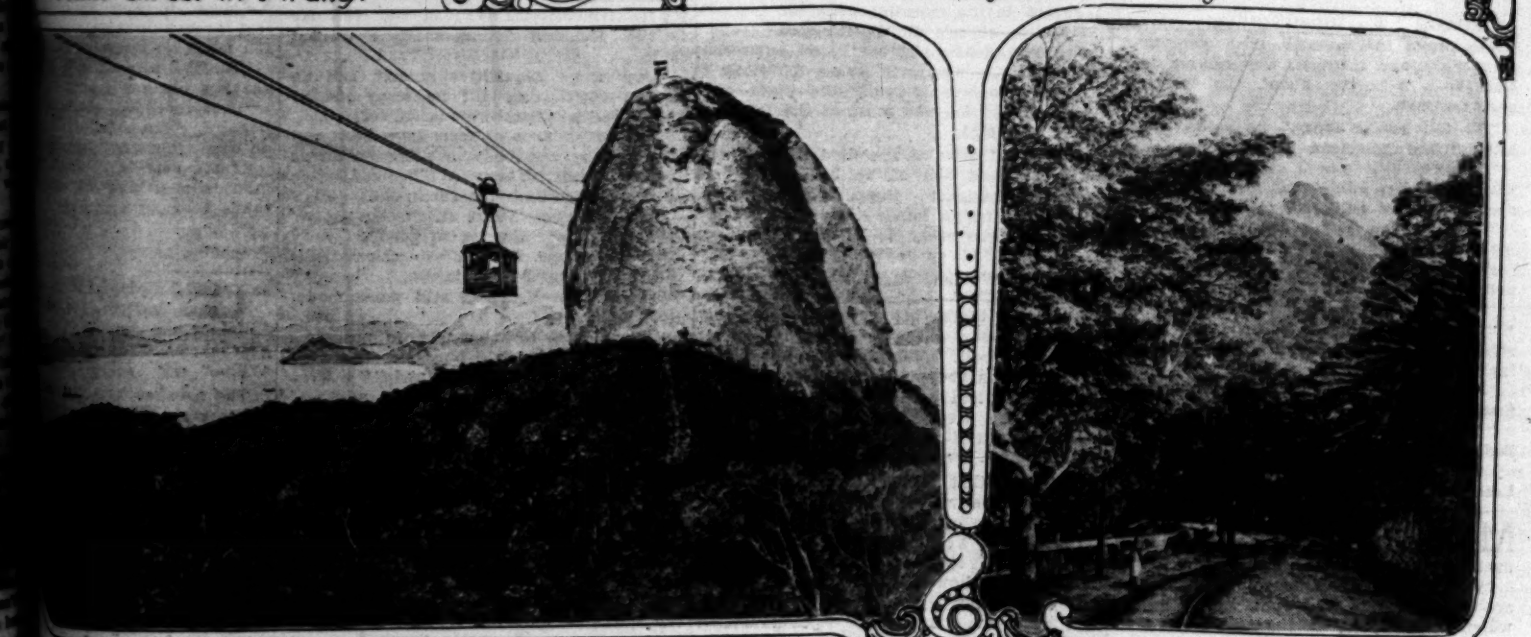


Harbor of Rio de Janeiro.



Main Street in Piraty.

Brazilian country home of today.



with aerial train from Urca mountain on mainland.

Road to the summit of Mt. Corcovado.

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and only got \$5 for their pains. They spoiled a perfectly good sale, however, in their effort to steal.

PACIFIC SLOPE. An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held yesterday in Santa Barbara, where the bat-

only remains for the Republicans to man the machinery abandoned and proceed with the work of reorganization. We recommend that in those counties in the State where no acting Republican county committee now exists the members of the State Con-

stitution in this State enacted during the past six years is in the main the expression of the sentiment of the Republican voters of the State, but if experience shows that any of these laws should be enlarged or amended to justify and equitably accomplish the purpose for which they were de-

board, was for the month of May, 1911, \$31,335.35, or at the rate of \$376,024 per annum. For the month of May, 1912, this pay roll had increased to \$54,594.86, or at the rate of \$655,137 per annum (for an increase of 74 per cent.) The Republican party is opposed

Notes Gathered
by Sources

Grandfather Van Goes A-Marketing.

By Peter Van Alstyne.

CHANGED METHODS.

IT WAS with distinct pleasure that I remembered Grandfather VanAlstyne, who came around the corner of the house as I emerged from my front door and walked upon certain domestic errands for my wife. He greeted me with a characteristic and cheerful smile, and I had learned to expect and love, and was the outward sign of an inwardly established by a comradeship of long years. And if my memory serves me right, he addressed me as "Bill"—a rare name which he used only upon occasion, which was to me plain indication of his being particularly intimate journey.

My companion was at once interested. "With your permission, and if I do not intrude," he said, "I shall be happy to accompany you to market, for marketing, as you may recall, was in earlier years one of my daily pleasures as well as duties. Your Grandmother Van seldom attends to matters of this nature, the purchasing for our household having devolved wholly upon its head. I have always been accounted an excellent buyer, and it will both interest and please me to assist in this morning's marketing."

"By all means," I responded. "I am myself but an inferior buyer, and shall therefore welcome your ripe experience. Please feel at liberty to make such selections as you consider proper. I have no specific instructions beyond a few staples and whatever else may appeal to me as proper for our household."

And thus chatting we proceeded down street, soon reaching the town and its stores. On the way my friend and neighbor roared by in his new seventy-horse power motor, muffler open, of course, and waved me a salute as he was projected through space. This very ordinary incident seemed to disturb Grandfather Van rather more violently than it was his wont to permit (possibly by reason of his unfamiliarity with the late powerful models), but he resumed his walk and made no comment. The courtesy taught me by long association with him forbade any remark from me, and the incident passed without notice from either of us.

Reaching the grocery store, I was about to enter when my companion gently touched my arm, and, indicating by a look into the windows the occasion of his act, pleasantly suggested that I had stopped at the wrong place. One window, to be sure, contained a display of various tinware, cooking utensils, brushes and baskets; the other window exhibited some nuts and fruits, some canned goods and several signs naming, in large letters and figures, the current prices on various sorts of meats, roasts, cutlets, and fowl. Obviously, grandfather carried the impression that we were entering the hardware store or the butcher shop. I refrained from noticing his confusion, and said:

"We shall doubtless find certain desired articles here. At least, let us investigate. Will you enter, sir?" I held the door open for him, and we passed inside.

Confronting us was an array of bake-stuffs—cakes, pies, cookies, bread, rolls, and the like. My companion's expression at once showed clearly that he was about to remind me that we had again entered the wrong place and were in the bakery; but at that moment a cash-carrying device upon a wire overhead, shooting noisily and rapidly along, narrowly missed the good man's hat, and in avoiding it (the while he was somewhat jostled in the crowd of shoppers) he apparently forgot his remark, and we proceeded to the grocery department. An imposing salesman (who might have been a reigning monarch temporarily embarrassed or on a lark in cog) presented himself.

"How much are new potatoes today?"

"Ten cents a pound, straight."

"And peas?"

"Fifteen cents; two pounds for a quarter."

"Tomatoes?"

"They run about a nickel apiece."

"You may send me a quarter's worth of peas and 50 cents' worth of potatoes."

At that moment Grandfather Van touched my arm and beckoned me aside, out of hearing of the clerk.

"My boy, pardon me for interfering, but we don't buy potatoes and peas by the

agent, but merely in conformity to a long-continued custom brought forward from the days when Grandfather Van was the Beau Brummel of his burgh.

We walked in silence for a considerable distance, each occupied with his own thinking and doubtless enjoying the glories of the morning, as was our custom, until Grandfather Van addressed me:

"May I inquire if we are undertaking a definite journey with a destination and purpose, or are we indulging ourselves as free lances for general adventure?"

"General adventure would be greatly to my liking," I responded, "but I am commissioned for certain sordid domestic errands which must first be accomplished. Thereafter we may wander as we will, after we have gone to market."

My companion was at once interested.

"With your permission, and if I do not intrude," he said, "I shall be happy to accompany you to market, for marketing, as you may recall, was in earlier years one of my daily pleasures as well as duties. Your Grandmother Van seldom attends to matters of this nature, the purchasing for our household having devolved wholly upon its head. I have always been accounted an excellent buyer, and it will both interest and please me to assist in this morning's marketing."

"By all means," I responded. "I am myself but an inferior buyer, and shall therefore welcome your ripe experience. Please feel at liberty to make such selections as you consider proper. I have no specific instructions beyond a few staples and whatever else may appeal to me as proper for our household."

And thus chatting we proceeded down street, soon reaching the town and its stores. On the way my friend and neighbor roared by in his new seventy-horse power motor, muffler open, of course, and waved me a salute as he was projected through space. This very ordinary incident seemed to disturb Grandfather Van rather more violently than it was his wont to permit (possibly by reason of his unfamiliarity with the late powerful models), but he resumed his walk and made no comment. The courtesy taught me by long association with him forbade any remark from me, and the incident passed without notice from either of us.

Reaching the grocery store, I was about to enter when my companion gently touched my arm, and, indicating by a look into the windows the occasion of his act, pleasantly suggested that I had stopped at the wrong place. One window, to be sure, contained a display of various tinware, cooking utensils, brushes and baskets; the other window exhibited some nuts and fruits, some canned goods and several signs naming, in large letters and figures, the current prices on various sorts of meats, roasts, cutlets, and fowl. Obviously, grandfather carried the impression that we were entering the hardware store or the butcher shop. I refrained from noticing his confusion, and said:

"We shall doubtless find certain desired articles here. At least, let us investigate. Will you enter, sir?" I held the door open for him, and we passed inside.

Confronting us was an array of bake-stuffs—cakes, pies, cookies, bread, rolls, and the like. My companion's expression at once showed clearly that he was about to remind me that we had again entered the wrong place and were in the bakery; but at that moment a cash-carrying device upon a wire overhead, shooting noisily and rapidly along, narrowly missed the good man's hat, and in avoiding it (the while he was somewhat jostled in the crowd of shoppers) he apparently forgot his remark, and we proceeded to the grocery department. An imposing salesman (who might have been a reigning monarch temporarily embarrassed or on a lark in cog) presented himself.

"How much are new potatoes today?"

"Ten cents a pound, straight."

"And peas?"

"Fifteen cents; two pounds for a quarter."

"Tomatoes?"

"They run about a nickel apiece."

"You may send me a quarter's worth of peas and 50 cents' worth of potatoes."

At that moment Grandfather Van touched my arm and beckoned me aside, out of hearing of the clerk.

"My boy, pardon me for interfering, but we don't buy potatoes and peas by the

POUND. Potatoes are purchased by the bushel, peas and tomatoes by the peck. More properly, potatoes should be sought in wagon-load lots in the autumn, and doubtless you will find that you have enough in your cellar, left over to supply your immediate needs, after you have properly removed the sprouts. The gentlemanly attendant doubtless misunderstood you, Billy, and thought you referred to butter or lard."

It was a considerable speech for him. Nothing short of extreme amazement would have elicited so painstaking an explanation. As he was speaking the situation became clear to me, and therefore I answered quickly:

"Doubtless there has been a mistake. It shall be adjusted. Meanwhile, let us look at his fruit."

Having thus happily escaped a threatened complication whose solution did not, at the moment, appear to me, we proceeded to the fruit department.

"Apples are—?" I inquired.

"Ten cents a pound, three for a quarter."

(At that moment I was distracted by a sudden movement at my side and, turning quickly, I saw Grandfather Van about to fall, and caught him just in time. Evidently his cane had slipped upon the smooth tile of the floor. He bowed his acknowledgments of the service. I responded in kind. Then I again turned to the clerk.)

"Peaches?"

"Same."

"Cherries?"

"Two for fifteen."

"You may send me three pounds of apples and two pounds of cherries."

Before the clerk could set down the order in his book my companion remarked quietly:

"Pardon me, my dear boy, for again intruding, but you doubtless forget that apples are purchased somewhat differently from the manner just indicated by the attendant here. Moreover, you will recall that last autumn I put in two barrels of Greenings, two barrels of Northern Spies, one of Ben Davis and one of Yellow Sweets. I am of opinion you will be able to sort out enough for your present purposes from the bottom of some of those barrels. Also, cherries come by the quart, sir, and peaches by the dozen."

"Quite right," I hastily responded, "I will countermand my apple order. I thank you."

While my companion was watching a nearby clerk exhibit a gas range and various pans, and baskets to a prospective buyer, I hurriedly glanced at Grandfather Van and noted a puzzled expression gleaming through the very evident happiness incident to his participation in the marketing expedition. He was obviously amazed, not a little alarmed (probably by reason of prices quoted thus far,) and, I may safely say, partially annoyed—the last named attributed by me to the flippant, bored and generally condescending attitude of the several clerks. However, he suffered these to pass without notice, and I did likewise, feeling by this time that we should encounter quite enough to arouse him without emphasizing those minor incidents which he was content to overlook. Therefore, I hastened on, stopping a moment on our way to the meat department to order a bottle of vinegar at 25 cents. This again stirred my companion, who indignantly informed me that the officious clerk paid no attention whatever to my order and had stupidly set down a BOTTLE of vinegar, which he begged me to instantly correct, accompanied by an admonition to the clerk to be more attentive in future, and a reminder that we had, in the corner of the large kitchen, a whole barrel of the choicest cider vinegar made by ourselves, and that even if it should be found that the barrel was exhausted by the winter's demands upon it, I should give to the grocer boy our gallon-jug with the corn-cob stopper, and have it refilled at once. This I instantly promised to do, and thus satisfied, he proceeded with me to the meat department.

"What's butter worth today?" I inquired.

"Fifty cents a pound."

"Eggs?"

"Nickel apiece, fifty-five a dozen."

"And your best bacon?"

"Forty-five cents a pound."

I was interrupted by a heavy sound nearby, and quickly turning, I saw with dismay

and alarm that my Grandfather VanAlstyne had fainted at my side, overcome, no doubt, by the humidity of the place and the odor of fresh meat. But he almost immediately regained consciousness, and with the assistance of the little lady who was demonstrating breakfast food at the table close by, we gained the street and the fresh air. I noted that my companion instinctively turned his footsteps in the direction of our home, and I was thereby guided as to his present inclination, so we proceeded to return without undertaking further adventures that day. For a considerable distance we were silent, my grandfather absorbed in a deep reverie from which I did not wish to arouse him and which I knew to be of more than ordinary moment by the very earnest expression on his face. Finally he spoke.

"Billy, do you remember the little meat house on my place? Not so very little, I may say, but relatively so. There was, you recall, a smokehouse near by. Also, as you well know, it is my invariable custom, in the autumn, to have a killing. Permit me to remind you, my dear boy, that we have two entire beeves, dressed and ready for table, or such portion thereof as remains at this time, after supplying the winter demands of the household. You will find these hanging, variously cut up into their proper sections, on the east and south walls. As to pork, you recall that we have several hogs suitably prepared and divided. You will find them on the north and west walls. Also abundant sausage, both smoked and fresh, in skins and in bulk. Hams, likewise, in plenty. And as for bacon, pray do not think of purchasing it at the hardware—I mean the bakery—pardon me, the grocery store—for you will find abundant bacon in the large box over against the north wall of my private meathouse, close to the lard supply. Pray help yourself to whatever extent your needs dictate. We had particularly fine beeves and pork last autumn, and I have already given to my esteemed neighbors a considerable portion, but there is abundance remaining, I assure you."

We had then reached my front yard, and as his cane again clicked musically along the brick walk, I said:

"Grandfather Van, if it is not too personal an inquiry, may I ask your age at this time? Your youthful vigor and interest in things bode your white hair, sir."

He seemed pleased rather than otherwise at the question, and promptly replied:

"My dear Billy, I am approaching 86 years of age."

I pondered a moment, and figured. To undertake to correct so accurate a person as my Grandfather VanAlstyne was venturesome, indeed. Therefore I proceeded gently and with caution.

"Pardon me, grandpa," I said, "if I venture to suggest that your age now is approximately 118 years. The calendar is a tricky affair, sir."

He turned upon me slowly, and strangely. "Will you be good enough to explain yourself," he said, with great dignity and no little severity.

"At the time you refer to I was 8 years of age. I am now 40. Your daughter, my mother, is approximately (I say approximately, for no gentleman ever refers otherwise to a woman's age) 60. It must therefore be apparent to you that you are now 118 years of age, since I am 40."

"You have somewhat confounded me, sir," he replied, "and it will be necessary for me to consult the birth page of my large Bible before discussing the point with you farther, and I will ask you to excuse me a moment for that purpose."

With that he removed his silk hat, held it in the hand with his cane, made me a courtly bow, and walked straight and splendid around the corner of the house whence he had come shortly before, when I so suddenly encountered him as I started out for my journey to town.

And while I was yet pondering the incidents of the morning, particularly enjoying this intimate association with a gentleman of such culture and deportment and wholesomeness, my good wife aroused me, somewhat roughly, I fear, for I was slumbering most soundly, and hastened me to the 7:20 suburban train lest I should be late in meeting an early appointment, of considerable importance, at my office.

only get \$5 for their pains. They spoiled a perfectly good sale, however, in their effort to steal.

PACIFIC SLOPE. An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held yesterday in Santa Barbara, where the battle cry of the coming campaign in California was sounded and vigorous calls were made for the party.

only remains for the Republicans to man the machinery abandoned and proceed with the work of reorganization. We recommend that in those counties in the State where no acting Republican county committee now exists the members of the State Central Committee for such counties call

election in this State enacted during the past six years is in the main the expression of the sentiment of the Republican voters of the State, but if experience shows that any of these laws should be enlarged or amended to justly and equitably accomplish the purpose for which they were designed, we favor their being enlarged, extended or amended, but in

board, was for the month of May, 1911, \$31,325.36, or at the rate of \$376,924 per annum. For the month of May, 1912, this pay roll had increased to \$54,594.36, or at the rate of \$655,137 per annum (or an increase of 74 per cent.)

The Republican party is opposed to "boss" control of the party organizations and of the executive

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Branton.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes

Budding Roses.

BEST RESULTS USUALLY OBTAINED IN THIS WAY.

IT HAS long been a subject of controversy among the best of rosarians, both in this and other countries, as to which is the better mode for roses in general, budded or own root. This subject again naturally divides into several, the main one of which is: If budding or grafting is best for some sorts (as it undoubtedly is) what ones shall they be and upon what stock worked?

Time and growth are gained by budding nearly all roses, yet when a sort is so nearly redundant as Climbing Caroline Testout what is to be gained by budding? And indeed the question arises: Have we not lost a point or two? One thing is certain—all the ingenuity of man, be he ever so careful with each and every example—can never induce a union growth between stock and scion that will give as free and unretarded circulation as exists in the seedling or raised-from-a-cutting plant, though the better class of such work closely approaches the ideal. Arguing then from this point alone, grafting or budding is not equal to direct vegetative reproduction. Granting for the present, however, that it is, we are asked for further argument, along other lines.

Hybrid perpetuals, which thrive best in rather heavy soils, do as a rule grow sufficiently strong on their own roots, and make a sufficiently extensive system of roots to be entrusted with the care of their own natural "superstructure." Especially is this the case if the soil be sufficiently supplied with plant food so that the roots do not have to reach afar for proper sustenance. One other argument enters: Many of this class produce best if old canes are cut away annually, as new and strong flowering wood is thrown up from crown or roots as "suckers." This is also true of some others, especially so in the case of the old hybrid tea La France.

While teas and hybrid teas do better than hybrid perpetuals when planted in light soils, it is doubtful if any thrive as well therein as the same sorts would in fairly heavy soils. All roses seem to grow best if the root system remains packed solid and undisturbed, though very frequent surface cultivation should be given. In light soils roots have to range afar, both to get the secure anchorage hinted at as necessary, as well as to secure abundant plant food, for the rose is an avaricious feeder. A great deal of humus, especially in the top soil, is necessary to secure good results in rose culture, and light soils are generally deficient in humus. For these reasons it is doubtless best that all, or nearly all, sorts of roses should be budded if to be planted on any but the heavier soils. No doubt exists as to the advisability of budding all weakly sorts. In the case of several of the very strongest, as Climbing Caroline Testout, we prefer own-root plants, though all such generally are sufficiently vigorous with any method of propagation.

To summarize: the subject is still one for controversy among our very best growers in both the amateur and professional



PROPERLY PRUNED.

classes, and no hard-and-fast rules may be deduced from the great mass of argument offered. No decisive rules governing all classes under all conditions should apply. Physical texture of soils, soil moisture, food supply (present and probable) and care and culture all enter to make it a case for individual study and determination as demonstrated in your own garden.

Walnut-Oak Hybrids.

NOTICE has before been given to natural walnut-oak hybrids found originally some years ago in Orange county. Prof. E. B. Babcock, at the University of California, has for several years been producing these hybrids at Berkeley, and as a result there is now growing on the trial grounds a considerable number of these "normally abnormal" trees. All these have come from female walnut flowers pollinated with live-oak pollen. All attempts to secure the reciprocal cross have failed. No second generation (inbred) seedlings have yet been

obtained, though nuts evidently fertile have been secured from flowers carefully self-pollinated, and the coming year may bring about the production of this most interesting, from a Mendelian point of view, of all plant seedlings. It may be that some of horticultural value will be found in this generation which, if sufficiently numerous, should contain individuals having every possible combination of characters between the oak and the walnut. Shall we gain an evergreen walnut? No one may with assurance say we shall not.

Timely and Proper Pruning.

LAST week we illustrated a Moreton Bay fig, damaged by frost, which should have been pruned back to live wood so soon as new growth appeared on the uninjured portions, showing one how much pruning was necessary. This week is illustrated a tree of the same species, standing but a few blocks from the other, suffering equal damage (every leaf killed,) yet properly pruned at the right time. The contrast, from a "beauty" point of view, is both interesting and instructive. This photo also shows the wonderful recuperative powers of this species, one of the very best, most attractive evergreen trees we grow. Our subject is the most northerly of the four standing in the Plaza on North Main street, Los Angeles.

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Send \$5.00 for six Luther Burbank Myers Spineless Cactus Slabs and we send free three fruiting varieties, (red, yellow and white.) The Myers is an absolutely guaranteed spineless variety. These nine slabs should produce one hundred and fifty slabs in twelve months. Spineless cactus the wonder plant—food for man and beast, a green forage for cows, chickens and hogs, one hundred tons to the acre of forage or five tons of table fruit. Circular free. Agents wanted.

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California Wild Flowers

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345 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

A California Park.

SO FAR as known to the strictly California park-goer, the California park which will have three sections, blocks three and five to Australian and Japanese respectively. The California park planted a year and has already a wonderful showing.



Ornamental and

PLANT NO

The season for planting is whatever you do, don't forget to stock you expect to set out in the coming season, and we are being busy with orders. Fortunately we have the most magnificent stock of fruit and ornamental stock ever grown—but to make sure what you want we advise you to touch with us at once.

Below we mention just a few varieties we can supply in quantity. Remember, we grow our trees of trees and plants, so the are merely hints:

- APRICOTS
- Blenheim
- on Apricot and Nectarine
- FREESTONE PEACH
- Muir
- Loval
- PEAR
- Bartlett
- Winter Pear
- Winter Pear
- OLIVES
- A Magnificent Stock of
- Mansanilla. Ask for
- APPLES
- Delicious
- King David
- Staysman, Winesap, etc.
- ALMONDS
- Drake's Seedling
- No Fine Ultra
- NECTARINES
- A Fruit for the
- Stanwick, Humboldt and
- the three leading
- GRAPES
- Table
- WALNUTS

We are the most extensive

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a magnificent stock of

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anted TRUE TO NAME and

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Superb specimens of the best

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The most rapid growing of

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All sizes in tube and bare

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Our stock of Palms cannot

Ask us for special quotations

fine stock of Champeiro

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(fan palm), Coccoloba

Erythra Armata (blue palm)

Filliera, and Washingtonia

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We have the finest

field grown roses we have

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Illustrated Weekly

"Home, S

CLEANSING MATTERS.

Polish.

[Washington News:] Tea water is a cleanser for varnished and stained work. This may be made by pouring water on spent tea leaves, straining it afterward through a piece of muslin, using it with two cloths—one to clean the dirt, for tea water does this, and the other to remove any remainder where dirt is not entirely off.

Rag Rugs.

Rugs can be cleaned if the dye used in putting them in the tub and rubbing on a rubbing board in soapy water can be cleaned in that way. They may need further treatment before they are ready to use again if it is not fast. They should be dried, hung over a line in the shade, and weight is sufficient to keep them as they are drying.

MATTERS OF TOILET.

Bath.

[Orleans Times-Democrat:] An evening bath, a sponge bath, can be taken in the morning. This can be taken with cold water, and such a sponge bath is found stimulating and refreshing in the morning.

Under the warm bath which is taken for the sake of cleanliness should, be taken before the evening dinner, an hour before, if possible.

The cooling night bath you will be able and, for the moment, really do not dry the skin with a coarse towel. Produce as little friction as possible in the drying process. Simply body with a soft towel until it is dry to be comfortable. A little oil on it will not be harmful.

Powder Puff.

Only in powder puffs which is both soft and useful consists of small pieces of elderdown puffs attached to a brilliant colored silk handkerchief seven inches square. The puff is up with a cord string and the chief is tucked into the front of the coat pocket, or otherwise partially hidden. It lends a striking note of color to the dress. These puffs are very attractive and other prizes.

THINGS FOR THE ATTIC.

Things.

[Gazette:] There are many things which ought to go to the attic. Children do; tag, blindman's-buff, and go-seek can all be played better than any place else, and rainy days with books and apples, dolls and memories. People who live in apartments, too, realize the value of the attic. But many persons have a good, dry, weather-tight attic and disregard it in planning their houses.

THE ATTIC.

The attic is generally used, which ought to go to the attic. Children do; tag, blindman's-buff, and go-seek can all be played better than any place else, and rainy days with books and apples, dolls and memories. People who live in apartments, too, realize the value of the attic. But many persons have a good, dry, weather-tight attic and disregard it in planning their houses.

FOR THE BEDROOM.

Bracket.

[Star:] A most convenient device is the bedside bracket, with a brass frame and a plate, and is in the form of a little stand. It clamps to the post of a bed, and is enough to hold a glass of water, a book or magazine, a watch or other little article that is wanted.

Visit our mammoth Information Bureau, Ground Floor Pacific Electric Building. Let us send your Eastern friends handsomely printed booklets on California communities.

PAYS THE PENALTY.

F. J. Richardson, an accountant, who was arrested by Nick Harris on a charge of forgery, escaped paying the penalty for the alleged crime by commitment to the County Jail for failing to provide for his wife and one child. Judge Monroe yesterday sent him to jail.

you he found that his wife had gone to stay with friends.

She had learned that instead of going to Rialto to prune trees, as he had told her, he had been in the canyon, and that he had been seen with Mrs. Chalmers.

"After I succeeded in tracing my wife, I told her I was sorry I had lied to her," he said. This was a few weeks before her second child

was born.

"Home, Sweet Home" - For Wife and Mother. For Daughter and Maid.

CLEANSING MATTERS.

Tea Water. [Washington Post:] Tea water is a cleanser for varnished and stained woodwork. This may be made by pouring water on spent tea leaves, straining and afterward through a piece of muslin. It with two cloths—one to remove the dirt for tea water does this and the other to remove any residue near where dirt is not entirely removed.

Bay Rugs. Rugs may be cleaned if the dye used in dyeing them in the tub and rubbed with a rubbing board in soapy water. They may need further treatment if they are ready to use again if they are not fast. They should be dried in a warm place, hung over a line in the shade.

MATTERS OF TOILET.

Shower Bath. [Chicago Times-Democrat:] An early morning bath, a sponge bath, can be taken in the morning. This can be taken in cold water, and such a sponge bath is found stimulating and refreshing.

Slippers. If you have an old pair of canvas slippers—or a new pair, for that matter—that you want to color, dip them in this gasoline dye. They color easily.

Face Powder. Face powder puffs which are both useful and decorative consist of small pieces of old-down puffs attached to a brilliant colored silk handkerchief. The puff is made by taking a cord string and the handkerchief is tucked into the front of the puff, or otherwise partially tucked. These puffs are very attractive and other prizes.

FOR THE ATTIC.

Attic Furniture. [Seattle Times:] There are many things in the attic which are not realized the possibilities of. Children do; tag, blindman's bluff, and all the other games can all be played better in any place else, and rainy days with books and apples, dolls and games, are all things which are in childhood attics, linger in memory. People who live in attics, too, realize the possibilities of the attic. But many persons regard it as a dry, weather-tight attic and regard it in planning their houses.

Attic Storage. The attic is generally used for storage. It ought to go to the storage of things which are not needed, but are mended, is stowed away in the hope that some day they will be handy for something. Clothes are packed in boxes, when they ought to be in drawers, and people are selfish and do not use the attic as a trap for fire.

THE BEDROOM.

Bedroom Furniture. [Seattle Times:] A most convenient and comfortable bedstead bracket, a dressing table and a plate rack are in the form of a little table, which is placed to the post of a bedstead. It is a glass of water, a book or magazine, a watch and other articles that is wanted.

RENOVATING PROBLEMS.

Dyeing Silk.

[Washington Post:] A package of dye and a little common-sense—and you can work wonders with your old and faded clothes and house furnishings. Remember, when you go about dyeing, that different materials require different sorts of dye and different methods of applying it. If you buy the regular package dye, be sure to get the sort for wool and silks, or the sort for cotton, according to the material you have to dye.

Stiff silk does not dye easily. It often cracks in the process, and is, therefore, useless. However, in some cases even taffeta silk can be dyed successfully; and if the dress to be dyed is useless as it is it is worth while trying to dye it. Messaline and soft silks and crepe de chine usually dye satisfactorily.

Chiffon and Feathers.

An easy successful way of dyeing chiffon, feathers, silk stockings, laces, artificial flowers, and other odds and ends of finery is to mix oil and gasoline. Get enough gasoline completely to cover the article to be dyed, and then mix oil paint of the color wanted, drop by drop, with the gasoline until the depth of color wanted is obtained. Mix it until the color is smooth, and then dip the articles to be dyed in it, and hang them in a current of air to dry. Do not wring them dry. The gasoline evaporates quickly, and wringing would streak the dye.

If you have an old pair of canvas slippers—or a new pair, for that matter—that you want to color, dip them in this gasoline dye. They color easily.

THE SEWING BASKET.

To Mend a Long Tear.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Mend a long tear in any garment which will not be subjected to close inspection by putting underneath the break a piece of some strong fabric. Machine stitch on the inside down each edge, then turn the needle to the middle and zigzag across the seam. This makes a firm as well as a neat mend. For the hard worn places on a small boy's trousers it is the best treatment, strengthening a thin place as well as mending it.

Baby Bibs.

The cutest and newest things in baby bibs are made of huck and embroidered in quaint animal patterns.

The little duck patterns are particularly cunning and the designs can be very quickly carried out.

The figures of the pattern are outlined in one shade of a color and the background is woven in a darker shade of the same color. Blue and pink are of course the favorite colors for these bibs.

A plain hem, scallops or lace form the finish for the edge. If lace is used, a very narrow, all linen thread lace, such as Cluny or torchon, is best to use.

Plant Citrus Trees for Profit

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POMELOS
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1611 Washington St. Los Angeles, Cal.

CLEANSING PROBLEMS.

A Convenient Little Mop.

[Modern Priscilla:] A convenient little mop for cleaning bottles, tall vases and other dishes having spots inaccessible to the dish mop or cloth can be made as follows: Cut a deep groove one-fourth from the end of a slender stick—any desirable length and no larger round than a pencil. Place a bunch of string cut in two-inch lengths around the stick and tie them firmly in the groove with a strong thread. Next turn the long ends of the string down and tie again just beyond the end of the stick.

For Cleaning Sponges.

[New York Press:] For sponges that have become slimy, I find that treating them in the following manner makes them good as new:

Get a basin, fill it with boiling water and a little washing soda, then put the sponge into this and leave it for several hours. When this is finished, rinse in plain hot water, afterward rinsing in cold. Leave the sponge in the cold water until you are ready to use it again. A sponge can be treated in this way a good many times, each time becoming like new.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Christian Science Monitor.

A cupful of liquid yeast is equivalent to half a compressed yeast cake, or a whole dry yeast cake.

Pocket handkerchiefs and laces will whiten if soaked over night in a bath of toilet carbolic soap.

When frying mush it improves the crispness if the mush is dipped in white of an egg before frying.

A few minced dates added to fudge as it comes from the stove will make a novel and dainty confection.

The tops of bureaus will keep in good condition longer if a piece of blotting paper is placed under the cover.

An old-fashioned way of cleaning brass is to mix wood ashes with lemon juice. Apply the paste with a soft rag and polish with another.

Nuts when bought ready shelled should be scalded, dried in the oven and put away in glass jars.

Women's heavily-trimmed hats may be best dusted by using a cheap shaving brush, for it is both stiff and small enough to reach every crevice.

Use ordinary adhesive plaster for mending a rent in an umbrella. If the umbrella is colored, dye the adhesive tape.

Unightly stitches may be prevented by sewing matting with raffia. Raffia is very strong and may be bought to match almost any kind of matting.

HEARTSEASE.

The True Optimist.

[Lloyd:] Optimists keep their faith; while pessimists bewail their losses. Sir Thomas Lipton made use of a shipwreck by painting "Use Lipton's Tea" on every package before it was cast overboard, thus advertising his tea to every ocean liner, making his apparent loss a real profit.

From Age to Age.

Man early found the way to fracture rough flints by methods of his own. And weapons thence to manufacture: 'Twas thus came in the Age of Stone.

In later days, when tin and copper He somehow found out how to blend In the proportions just and proper, We see the Age of Bronze descend.

At length, becoming skilled in smelting, A further victory he won; The Age of Bronze before it melting, The Age of Iron was begun.

But now man straining at the collar Another metal seeks to win, He's after the Almighty Dollar, For we are in the Age of Tin.

Yet still the race is ever hoping That, as the future shall unfold, It will supply the final coping, And usher in the Age of Gold.

—[George B. Morewood, in New York Sun]

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

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Selection of Breeders Essential to Fertile Eggs

By J. Harry Wolsieffer.

Healthy Chicks.

CAN ONLY BE PRODUCED BY STURDY PARENTS.

[Don't put all the blame for your failures in hatches upon the incubator, brooder or setting hen. It very often dates back to the breeding pen.]

No chicken can be stronger than its parents. Carelessness or neglect in selecting the hens that are to lay your hatching eggs or in picking the rooster that is to fertilize the eggs are more frequently the cause of failure than is imagined. This is now regarded as an important subject by every scientific poultry raiser. Even the feeding of the hen and rooster that are to produce the hatching eggs are given careful attention. The following article is highly instructive on this subject.

Mr. Graham has picked the well-known Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons for his sketch and story this week.]

EACH year throughout the poultry world the average beginner, and sometimes the more experienced poultry raiser, raises the cry of poor hatches, especially during the months of January, February and March.

Lack of fertility is the complaint of some; others say they get fertility but the vitality is low. Still others secure good hatches but the chicks do not live, or, if they do live, they are weak. For all of these conditions there is a reason. While there is yet much to learn on this subject, one of the most important phases in the poultry business is the obtaining of fertile eggs during the entire hatching season—the kind that not only hatch well under the faithful hen or in the incubator, but hatch chicks that will live.

But the best hen, incubator or brooder cannot make chicks thrive if the handicap of poor breeding is behind them and, while many times the incubator, hen or brooder may be at fault or at times faulty methods of feeding and care of the chicks are prime factors in a large death rate, there are many cases where the real fault is found in the breeding pen (the foundation point in all poultry operations,) and, in the majority of cases, a point not given enough consideration, especially among beginners.

Strong Breeders Needed.

The breeders—those who are to produce the eggs from which will come the chicks that are to be as good or better than the parent stock—cannot be of the best if they have been neglected or abused in any way. Strong, healthy chicks can only come from strong healthy parents. Yet how often do we see fowls placed in the breeding pen that have undergone the strain of a hard poultry show season, possibly have caught colds and recovered a number of times, with vitality lowered by the unnatural strain of being cooped for four or five days in not only one show, but several. Then, with hardly a rest, with little chance for spring conditions such as free range, eggs of strong fertility are expected, but seldom obtained, especially during the early part of the hatching season.

Experienced breeders of some years' standing do not do this. As a rule they make one show with their fowls and then the selected ones are at once placed by themselves and given the proper care to produce fertile eggs. It is the beginner and small breeder with fine fowls who are apt to show their fowls too often with bad effects for the hatching season. The so-called utility breeder who cares little or nothing for the standard-bred birds, often pays even less care to his flock than the so-called fancier, allowing them to be with the rest of the flock, with fowls of all ages, under adverse conditions as to proper housing and feed, and then at the last moment when hatching eggs are wished, picks out those that look best to him and separates them from the rest of the flock, expecting at once strong, fertile eggs.

Proper Housing for Breeders.

It should be remembered that for best results the breeding fowls should have the proper housing—which means good ventilation without draughts, plenty of floor

space, with good, clean litter, so they can at least twice a day scratch out the grain thrown among it for exercise. Exercise is important, and especially so with the fowls in the breeding pen. When possible, they should have plenty of yard room so they can be in the open air whenever the weather is fit. Free range is best when it can be obtained. Forcing foods, heavy feeding, such as should be fed to the flock when producing eggs for market, is not for the birds of the breeding pen. The dry mash can be fed, omitting the corn meal and can be made up as follows with good results: Two hundred pounds of bran, 100 pounds of middlings, 100 pounds meal alfalfa, 100 pounds of ground oats, and 75 pounds of fine-ground, high-grade beef scraps, never feeding over 15 per cent. of beef scraps to the breeding pens. This can be fed morning and night, the grain scattered in a deep litter composed of 100 wheat, 100 oats and 75 pounds of cracked corn. Too much corn, although the king of feeds (and it should be a part of every poultry feed,) has been fed to breeders in the past, with the result of poor fertility. Green food in some form must never be overlooked. Sprouted oats perhaps heads the list, and cabbage and beets, too, are good. Clean, fresh water, grit, oyster

shell and charcoal are essentials that go toward successful hatching eggs.

The breeders should be strong, vigorous birds and from parents that were strong and have never been sick for even a day. The male heading the pen should be first of all an ideal specimen of strength and vigor, for no matter how well feathered, vigor must be the first essential for future success.

Prize Winners Not Always Best.

Because the fowl has won first at a leading poultry-show exhibit, or perhaps has made a creditable egg record, does not entitle it to a place in the breeding yard if it has not the strength and vigor that go to make up a successful breeder. It is here the average beginner and some with more experience fail, in the selection of their breeds and the care in handling them.

It takes courage to discard a fine fowl because it has been sick, but nevertheless it pays, especially on the commercial poultry plant where health is so essential toward making a success. Fully matured pullets mated to a good, strong cock bird will often prove good breeders, while hens mated to strong cockerels, hatched in March or April, prove ideal breeders when properly

One of the Best Laying Orpingtons.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

This variety was originated and placed on the market about 1897. As that year was the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, they were named in honor of that event. Some choice specimens were presented to the Queen by their producer, the late William Cook, and it was claimed that they became her favorite fowls.

Like all the other Orpingtons, the basic idea for their origination was a large-sized, full-breasted, quick-growing, general-purpose fowl that was also a good layer of eggs; one that was a truly English fowl but could compete favorably in all-round qualities with the American Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes which were rapidly becoming the favorite fowls in England.

All the Orpingtons answered this purpose and became widely bred in that country and the colonies, and upon introduction to America leaped at once to the topmost pinnacle of popular favor. Thousands of American dollars have gone "across the pond" to purchase fine specimens of all the varieties, and many good and successful breeders of Orpingtons were developed in this country. They are probably today equally popular with Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns, and enormous exhibits of all varieties are made

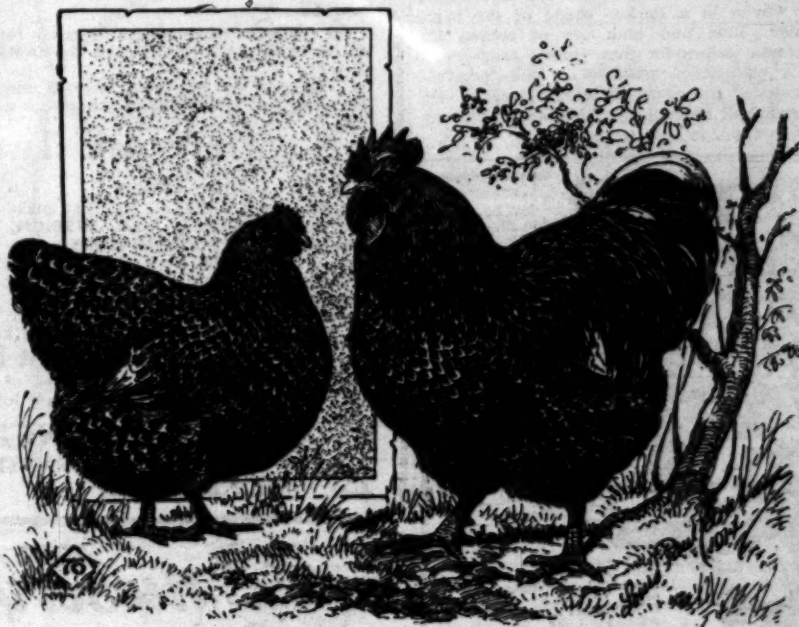
at the best poultry shows. Extra fine specimens command big prices and are always in demand.

Most Popular of Orpingtons.

Of all the many varieties of Orpingtons, the Diamond Jubilees are probably the most popular. As utility fowls, comparative results show them to be equally as good and more often better than the other varieties, but probably their coloring is not so attractive and it is certainly difficult to breed.

In color, the ground or body color is reddish buff, each feather ending in a black bar tipped with a large white spangle. In males some of the sickles are solid black, some solid red, some solid white and often a single sickle or flight feather may contain all three colors.

The hens are good layers of large tinted eggs, will become broody, sit, hatch and rear the chicks. The chicks are hardy and make rapid, vigorous growth, being usable on the table at all ages from broiler size up to maturity. The old fowls do well either on range or in confinement, and the breed makes an ideal one for the small back-yard flock that must be both good-looking and profitable.



SINGLE-COMB DIAMOND JUBILEE ORPINGTONS.

One of the varieties of the most famous general-purpose fowl of England. Its odd but handsome coloration makes it very attractive, and its record as an egg layer and for quick-maturing fowls makes it a profitable one to rear. When full grown the males weigh 8½ to 10 pounds, females 7 to 8 pounds, and it is very full-breasted and plump from broiler size to maturity, so that the fowls can be killed and dressed profitably at any age.

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Pin Feathers. PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE RAISING OF CHICKS.

CONTRIBUTED TO THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

In my last article I urged that chicks of one day should be hatched from April 1 to 15.

The problem of how to hatch is now to be considered. The poultryman who keeps a few hens in the back yard to supply the needs of his household, the matter of eggs merely, will probably be well advised not to hatch any chicks but to purchase well-grown pullets each fall to replace the old hens should be sold off as soon as they lay, prior to going into the molt, which is a matter of many poultrymen. There are many poultrymen, however, who keep a few fowls for profit, but for the pleasure of so, and the raising of chicks from the matter of eggs merely, will probably be well advised not to hatch any chicks but to purchase well-grown pullets each fall to replace the old hens should be sold off as soon as they lay, prior to going into the molt, which is a matter of many poultrymen.

Care of the Egg.
The breeding pen may be made to work, producing strong, fertile results if the egg is not properly cared for. In cold weather do not gather the eggs, with the result that the germ, this has a weakening effect. Again, the eggs should be kept at a temperature of from 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. I should like first, however, to state that the idea that if a hen is given eggs and allowed to "steal her nest," called, better results will always follow the number and quality of the chicks, is not always nor perhaps even true. My own experience is that seldom able to "steal a nest" without the hen discovering it and laying eggs there as well. The result is that the original hen goes broody and beats the result that all are insufficiently hatched and the hatch is a total failure. Other hens will continue to lay there, evil will be still further aggravated, the hatches of ten of my hens and stolen their nests in this way failures from the causes referred to are a hen does succeed in stealing which is not discovered by other eggs, goes broody and sits on them, she thought that, if undisturbed, the chicks would reward her. In California, however, this does not by any means follow. Under normal conditions sufficient moisture in the ground to the hen to hatch the eggs. The heat of the sun draws the moisture in the surface and the eggs will not hatch. In times of drought, however, it happens that there is no moisture in the ground, and the chicks cannot get out of the shell, owing to the drying of the enclosing membrane, and the result is a "bad year for hatching."

It is very simple. In all such cases where the hen is set in some spot by the poultryman, water should be placed around the nest two or three days during the hatch. If the ground is thoroughly wetted, the hen's body will draw the moisture to the eggs and the required amount, should never be poured into the nest, eggs sprinkled or wetted by direct water. The air passing over the surface of the hen's body is the natural way the proper method by which the eggs should be moistened. There seems to be the principal cause of the poor hatches where hens are set by the poultryman is due, in California, to the supply of sufficient moisture to the drying-down of the eggs under

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Pin Feathers.

Practical Observations ON THE RAISING OF CHICKS.

Under-sized, late-hatched, should be used in the brooding pen, and, on most of the poultry farms, this mating is the one most used. In selecting breeders from the only hens that have made a record standpoint, the pullets are not to be used until the 25th of the egg.

brooding pen may be of producing strong, fertile the egg is not properly cared for will follow. Many poultrymen do not gather the eggs, with the result that chilled. While not always this has a weakening effect. The eggs should be kept in a room of from 45 to 60 degrees. A cellar or room, and the results be put in the incubator. The hen within ten days from the were gathered. It is a beyond question, that the kept the weaker the germ. The nature's laws. While eggs will deal of rough handling, and results are factors in the results. With the breeders handled in a safe manner, the eggs gathered and results will be obtained by the raiser when placed either in an American hen or in one of the hatches of the day.

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Scratchings

[New York Sun:] In the molting season hens do not start to lay until a week or two after the new feathers are fully grown and the bodies of the hens are well protected from cold weather. During the molting season few, if any, eggs are laid because all the feed the hen consumes is needed to keep up her health and vitality and produce the new coat of feathers. It follows that practically the only source of fresh eggs at this time is the pullet hatched during the preceding spring. Pullets seldom lay until fully matured or grown, therefore if the majority of pullets in a community are hatched late or for any reason have not been grown and matured properly a scarcity of fresh eggs is bound to result. When climatic or other conditions exercise a widespread influence to retard the development of pullets over a considerable area this shortage of eggs will be noticed over a wide extent of territory. The only hope of increasing the fresh-egg supply in the fall lies in the proper handling of pullets, as hens cannot be expected to lay at this season.

[New York Sun:] Prof. Rice of Cornell holds that the fowls should eat about one-half as much mash by weight as whole grain. Regulate the proportion of grain and ground feed by giving a light feeding of grain in the morning and about all they will consume at the afternoon feeding. In time to find grain before dark. In the case of pullets or fowls in heavy laying restrict both night and morning feeding to induce heavy eating of dry mash, especially in the case of hens. This ration should be supplemented with beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, green clover or other succulent food. Grit, cracked oyster shell and charcoal should be accessible at all times. Green food should not be fed in a frozen condition. All feed and litter should be strictly sweet, clean and free from mustiness, mold or decay.

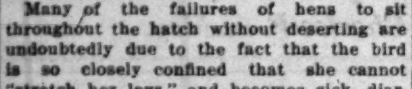
[Philadelphia Record:] Contrary to general belief, it has been found in a test made by the West Virginia Experiment Station that hens do better and lay more eggs in poultry-houses with natural earth floors than with board floors. The experiments were continued during two years, and the earth floors were on a level with the outside and of hard, wet clay ground. A raised gravel floor would undoubtedly have given even better results. The unfloored pens were warmer.

[American Boy:] Watch your birds. Weed out those that hang around doing nothing and are too lazy to scratch for any more food than will actually sustain life. You don't want any fowl that will stand still and let the flies congregate on its back. Keep culling out until you get a lively, snappy bunch of real layers. A splendid way to tell whether a bird is laying or about to lay is to examine the pelvic or lay bones. If these bones are large and pliable and fairly wide apart, it is a pretty sure sign that the bird is laying or will soon. If you are buying hens for laying purposes look out for all these points and be sure that they possess stamina and young blood of good strain. Remember ten pedigreed layers will produce more eggs than thirty birds of the mongrel type and at about one-half of the cost of keep. But even flocks of mongrels may be improved and made productive by the process of culling and the introduction of new blood on the male side.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] The best exhibition type is produced from the double mating system. By single-mating means that you could mate a pen of birds, all of standard markings, and produce birds that would meet standard requirements. It is true that few have attained some success with the single-mating system. In double mating pullet-producing males are mated with pullet-producing females, for the purpose of producing exhibition females, and cockerel-producing females are mated with cockerel-producing males to produce exhibition cockerels. For the production of pullets with this method of mating select females of perfect standard color in barring. With the standard marked pullets place a male bird of lighter color, and this way you should produce what is called for in standard of perfection of the pullet.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] Generally speaking, the winter layer is an active bird with a hearty appetite, usually in good flesh and possessing well-developed comb and wattles, which are bright red in color. Her abdomen will feel full and flexible, not shrunken, not round and hard, the result of the accumulation of a great lump of fat in the abdomen and thick layers of fat on the intestines.

Scratchings



[Baltimore American:] The ideal Rhode Island Red color is a deep, rich mahogany red, with brilliant surface, especially in the males. The red should extend the whole length of the feather, though it is permissible to have the under color lighter in shade than the surface. The tail of the male is a brilliant black or black edged with red. The female also has a black tail, though the two upper feathers may have a red edging. Face, comb, wattles and eyes are red; beak, horn color; shanks, yellow or reddish horn. A line of reddish color running down the shanks and out on the toes is desirable.

[New York Sun:] A back lot poultry breeder in Spokane provides sprouted oats for her flock of three dozen birds in a simple manner. This is reported to be her method: She uses three small crates about ten by twenty inches in size and two inches deep, such as are used for shipping cherries, places a half inch layer of good oats in one of these boxes and holds it under the warm water faucet over her sink until the oats are soaked. The surplus water runs off. This process is repeated as often as her household duties permit. She never uses hot water, just warm, and then the trays are set out of the way in her kitchen. In three or four days the oats begin to sprout, grow rapidly and in two weeks are ready to be fed. When the first box is well sprouted she fills another and by the time the first is ready for use the third is started. The heat of the kitchen is sufficient to induce growth and the trays are occasionally set in a sunny window.

[Philadelphia Record:] The table and kitchen scraps make an acceptable addition to the ration and are especially desirable, because they carry some vegetables, fruit and green food. Potato, vegetable and apple parings are all good; cabbage and lettuce leaves, beet, carrot, etc.; tops, the bones from soups, of roast meats, crumbs of bread, fish bones and skins, etc., all are pleasing additions to the variety of food for the flock. And the amount of purchased food fed should be proportionately less; a family of four or five will supply table and kitchen scraps sufficient to furnish a fourth, probably, of the food for a flock of ten or a dozen fowls. Do not, however, feed fat meat to them nor the fat trimmings from steaks, chops, etc. When a flock of fowls is being well fed they should not have any fat meat and the flock must be "fed well" if wanted to lay well.

As to the value of egg laying competitions Dr. Pearl of the Maine Experiment Station in his address before the American Poultry Association at Atlantic City said: "It is safe to say that never has there been so keen and widespread an interest in the improvement of poultry in respect to egg production as exists at the present time. All over the world poultry keepers are waking to the fact that some hens lay more eggs than others; that it costs no more to hatch, rear and care for those which lay more, and that they want this sort in their flocks. There would seem to be little doubt that this awakening is due in considerable degree at least to the rapid development during the last ten years of egg laying contests in different parts of the world. We are indebted for the inauguration of such contests on a large scale to the enterprise of the Australians. In recent years we have seen their development in this country. It seems likely that we shall see a much further growth of the laying contest idea in the United States, as well as in European countries. Unprejudiced observation would seem to indicate that these contests make a strong appeal to the poultry public."

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] If you have a good, comfortable house and feed your fowls a good balanced ration, you should get eggs from your hens regardless of the bad weather. If you are feeding a balanced ration and have a good house and get no eggs, you can then conclude that you need a change of breed, or rather strain. Be sure, though, first to see if the fault does not lay with your methods of caring for the fowls. Proper care of fowls would almost double the present egg yield in a short time.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] Generally speaking, the winter layer is an active bird with a hearty appetite, usually in good flesh and possessing well-developed comb and wattles, which are bright red in color. Her abdomen will feel full and flexible, not shrunken, not round and hard, the result of the accumulation of a great lump of fat in the abdomen and thick layers of fat on the intestines.

Scratchings



ently the object of this behavior is to restore the circulation and get rid of the cramp which long hours on the nest have caused. The cry is apparently caused by the pain of the cramp in her legs. Many of the failures of hens to sit throughout the hatch without deserting are undoubtedly due to the fact that the bird is so closely confined that she cannot "stretch her legs," and becomes sick, diarrhoea being the usual form of the trouble. If the sitting coop is placed in a long narrow run (the longer the better,) the greater will be the comfort of the hen. I think a run sixty feet long is the most ideal arrangement, but in many cases, of course, this cannot be given owing to lack of space. A convenient form of coop is one where the front is closed permanently except for a board twelve inches wide which slides out. The bottom of this board is four inches from the bottom of the nest, and rests on a strip that width, nailed at the bottom of the front of the box to hold in the nesting material. A two-inch-wide space should be left at the top of the front of the box for ventilation when the slide is closed. The hen should be set in the box on one or two eggs and the slide closed. She will then be in semi-darkness and may be left undisturbed for twenty-four hours. If she is then let out and can help herself to food and water set for her in the run, she will probably go back to the nest of her own accord and the slide can be left permanently open. If she goes back and settles down all right, the nest eggs may be removed at night and replaced with the eggs to be hatched. There should be no bottom to the box, which should rest on the ground.

It is a good plan to shape a shallow hollow in the earth and then thoroughly wet the ground so that as it dries the hollow will set hard. A few wisps of hay may be put around the nest and in the hollow. The hen should be thoroughly dusted with lye powder before being set. Take hold of her by the legs and put her on her back with the legs in the air and dust her all over the breast and between the legs. Put a little lye powder in the bottom of the nest. Water and cracked corn should be placed in the run and box full of loose earth, as a dust bath. The hen should be allowed to come off when she likes, and the less she is interfered with the better. As I have said above, do not forget to keep the ground around the nest wet in dry weather. A wetting about the eighth and sixteenth days will be sufficient, probably. Where hens are set off the ground, the bottom of the box should be filled with earth, so that the wetting process can be repeated as on the ground. The earth in front of the nest box when this is placed on the ground should be leveled up to the top of the four-inch strip at the bottom of the front of the box, so that the chicks can get back into the nest. A dozen or more hens can be set in the same run. A little care will be necessary when a hen is first set, to see that she goes back to her own nest.

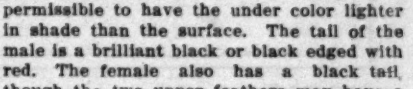
It is stated that if the nest boxes be painted different colors or otherwise distinguished, the hen will recognize her own nest by these marks. I have never verified this, but it is stated to be a fact on good authority, and there is nothing improbable in it, as unquestionably hens do very quickly recognize their own nests. Where a considerable number of hens have to be set, it is a good plan to divide by a wire partition the poultry-house into two parts, all of which are exactly alike as regards the arrangements of the nests, etc. When a hen goes broody in that part of the house reserved for the layers, she is simply put through the wire into the other part of the house. A setting of eggs is put ready for her in an unoccupied nest. As a rule, if she is transferred toward evening she will at once inspect the nest boxes which are identical in appearance with those she has left, and on seeing a comfortable nest with a clutch of eggs all ready, she will as a rule promptly annex them and settle down upon them with many murmurs of contentment. Except to see that for the first day or so she does not go back to the wrong nest, if other hens come off at the same time as herself to feed, she should be left alone until she has hatched her chicks, except when water is put round her nest on the eighth and sixteenth days, when she may be dusted at the same time with lye powder, with food and water always before her and a good run to stretch herself in, she will hatch with as much success as if she had stolen her nest and sat there under the most favorable conditions.

I will give my experiences with artificial hatching in a subsequent article.

C. DEVONSHIRE.

Foothill Feather Farm.

Scratchings



board, was for the month of May, 1911, \$21,335.35, or at the rate of \$276,024 per annum. For the month of May, 1913, this pay roll had increased to \$34,594.90, or at the rate of \$415,137 per annum (or an increase of 74 per cent.)

The Republican party is opposed to "boss" control of the party or

Heroes of Pioneer Days.

By Josephine Little Crowley.

The old burial-place on North Hill is fast disappearing. A landmark of pioneer days will soon be effaced by the relentless hand of progress, which erases old and sacred memories as lightly as a child's damp fingers wipe away the writing from his slate.

It was the first place I sought when I stopped a few hours in this city, five years ago. Inquiring my way, and meeting everywhere with courtesy and genial kindness, which is a distinguishing trait of my dear paisanos, I soon reached my destination.

The school playground through which one passes toward the enclosure was fairly bristling with activity. Lads tossing balls, others jumping, running—a fair picture of youth and gladness. A step beyond, and a page out of the dim, shadowy Past spread before me. The transition from life in its most virile expression to the stillness of that ancient, deserted graveyard was startling. There they lay sleeping; those who had opened the way and hewn the stone, we may say, which served to build the present beautiful city—its old pioneers. And one of those tranquil sleepers, he whose grave I came to seek—my father, was one of four brave men who laid down their lives in performance of duty, and in defense of Thee, my beloved native town!

From early childhood my life had been spent in foreign lands, and even then I was traveling toward a far destination, and took a few hours to try to locate my father's grave, to visit the hallowed spot, and whisper a word of loving remembrance. Should I find it? My heart said "yes." A woman always believes her heart, and often she thinks with it better than a man does with his brain.

I proceeded to investigate and was told to see the watchman, familiarly known as "Jerry," who would assist me if anyone could. I found Jerry simply invaluable, so kind and helpful.

"Many of the graves are unmarked, owing to a fire that swept over the place a few years ago," he said, "and if there is no tombstone any more—"

But I refused to be discouraged, and we wandered about, reading one headstone after another, but all in vain. Just then we passed by a large plot, and I remarked that the burial-place must be fully that size, for they were all placed together, the Sheriff and his companions who fell on that fatal day.

Then Jerry's face lighted up as he exclaimed: "Oh, madam, why hadn't you told me? We call that 'The grave of the five Sheriffs,' because Mr. Getman, the successor of Barton, was killed one year later, and is in the same plot with Baker, Little, Daley and Barton. When I first came here there was an arch and railing, with names, dates and all, but it was all burnt away."

In a moment we stood over the spot. I fell on my knees and could only whisper: "Father, father!—found at last!"

Our few surviving pioneers well remember that frightful tragedy, when Sheriff Barton with five men went in pursuit of a band of outlaws who had been driven out of the city by the Vigilance Committee. When the Sheriff and his men arrived at the Sepulveda ranch, where the robbers were in hiding, they were warned that the desperadoes numbered more than fifty, and were well armed and mounted. "Go back," they said, "and get reinforcements!" Too proud to turn back, or disbelieving the statement, they pressed onward, and twelve miles further met a detachment of the banditti, whom they attacked.

The brave men fought like heroes, but the odds against them were overpowering. One after another they fell, for the engagement was short and sharp. William Little, badly wounded, fell when his horse was shot under him, but was still taking aim to fire another shot when Juan Flores, whom he had arrested a year previous for horse stealing, pointed his revolver, saying: "Now, Bill Little, we settle that old score!" A bullet finished the sentence, and put an end to that precious life!

On my arrival here a few days ago I was anxious to see if there had been any changes on North Hill Cemetery, and found that I came just in time to claim the remains of my loved one. The city is transferring all to Rosedale, giving each a plot

in exchange for the old ground, which is too close to the school and residence quarter. When all have been removed the city will erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of its first inhabitants, those rugged, stout hearts, those men of iron will and dauntless spirit, which qualities mark the usual makeup of the Pioneer.

New Use for Electricity.

[New York Herald:] How a hen may be cajoled into laying more eggs than is natural was related at the poultry show at Madison Square Garden by William H. Cook of Orpington, Eng. Mr. Cook, by the way, is the son of the man who brought out the breed of Orpingtons, which is held by many chicken fanciers to be the greatest producer of eggs that ever roamed a barnyard. He said that he found remarkable results were obtained by the use of artificial daylight. By this system, he said, the older birds increase in vigor and health and the younger ones grow faster, because they have more time to eat than is furnished by the ordinary day. In his poultry houses, he said, he had 300 electric lights installed of various candle power. Just before it begins to grow dark he turns on his entire collection of bulbs. His stock are then fooled into the belief that the sun has not yet set. A couple of hours after the regular day has been finished he turns off the big lamps of thirty-two candle power and half an hour later the ones of sixteen candle power are shut out. The sleeper of the birds then begin to climb up to the roosts for the night and soon most of them are on their perches. For nearly an hour the eight-candle-power lights are left to send out their light, when they are turned off for the night. By the time the last gleam of artificial daylight has gone all the chickens have gone to roost. Mr. Cook declared that if the lights were turned off all at once the birds would be so surprised that they would not know enough to get on to their roosts and would fall asleep on the ground. If Mr. Cook can be believed his egg output has been doubled since he learned to play this trick in his henry.

Egg Exports Growing.

[New York Press:] Figures just made public by the Department of Commerce show that in the fiscal year 1913 the United States exported more than 21,000,000 dozens of eggs, against 1,500,000 dozens ten years ago and 143,000 dozens twenty years ago. The 1913 exports included 20,409,390 dozens of whole eggs, valued at \$4,391,653, and of \$67,854 worth of yolks and canned eggs, making a total of over a quarter of a billion eggs exported during the year. We imported during the same year 1,271,765 dozens whole eggs, 227,457 pounds of yolks and 20,284 pounds of dried eggs. In 1892 we imported 4,000,000 dozen eggs.

Chickens Need Fresh Air.

[New York Sun:] In the matter of housing a common mistake is to afford too little fresh air. The most satisfactory types of houses today have openings in the south wall occupying from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total wall area. In some cases these are never closed, regardless of weather, but the approved practice is to fit them with light wooden frames covered with thin sheeting of muslin, which are closed during storms and extremely cold weather. These serve to keep out the snow and rain, but admit plenty of the life-giving fresh air.

The Age of Postage Stamps.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] It was not till 1840 that postage stamps as we now know them were put in use first in England, then in Brazil, followed by Russia, Switzerland, then the United States. One issue was first made in 1847, being a 5 and a 10-cent stamp. In 1851 we issued 1, 3 and 12-cent stamps. Previous to 1845 the postal rate on letters varied from 6 to 25 cents. In 1851 the rate was fixed at 3 cents for every half-ounce for 2000 miles and 6 cents for a greater distance. In 1883 the postage was reduced to 2 cents a half-ounce, and in 1885 to 2 cents per ounce.

Woolly Lamb, Pins and Needles.

Do you know that a useful accessory for the nursery can be made from a woolly toy lamb about five inches long? Encircle the length of its body with an inch-wide ribbon divided into pockets for thimble, paper of needles, bodkin and tiny scissors. Hang a tiny emery around the animal's neck and use its woolly body for holding safety pins.

Rural Brazil and Its People.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE.)

so placed it, neck down, on the hillside and drained it to the last drop of his tipsy satisfaction. It is easy to see they are not confirmed evildoers, for a very small amount disturbs their equilibrium.

Later, I went through a bit of tropical forest inhabited by monkeys as large as goats, and the men who were our guides carried sword-knives in case of an attack by these chattering savages.

Monkeys and carapatas are, to me, the undesirable of the Brazilian forest, and for the reason of my abhorrence of them I have purposely avoided mention of snakes and alligators. One of each was all I saw, and I think their native haunts are well enough known that they can be avoided by the pleasure explorer; but all glory and praise to the intrepid scientist or engineer of modern enterprises who braves the dangers—seen and unseen—of the jungles—the stealthy fever that poisons the blood and blights the vitality, or the creeping monsters of horror that, when encountered, well-nigh unhinge one's mentality and leave the unmistakable imprint of terrible endurance by the hair that has turned snowy white in a single day.

Put Hens on the Water Wagon.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] In the food supply the things most often neglected are water, animal food and green food. No matter how carefully the other essentials are looked after, failure to supply these freely will have a decidedly adverse effect on the egg yield. On many plants the watering is done only once daily, the intent being to furnish enough to last for the next twenty-four hours. But though intentions may be good, execution is often faulty. Where the water is given in open pans or pails these are frequently upset early in the day and the stock gets no more until the following morning. If the water dishes are not protected, their contents are often fouled by the birds themselves or through the medium of dirty litter flung into them. The laying hen needs water and plenty of it. This is especially true where dry mash feeding is practiced. The egg itself is two-thirds water. Therefore the rule should be to furnish clean drinking water in abundance, to see that it is available throughout the entire day. This is a simple matter and entails little, if any, expense.

The Mite Pest.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] The roost mite is very common and troublesome. When they become numerous enough they not only infest the nests but other parts of the building, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. They are much like tiny spiders and are often called spider lice by poultrymen. Mites are easily exterminated by applying kerosene to all infested parts of the building. They become numerous as soon as warm weather comes. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint your roosts about every four weeks during the winter time and about every two weeks during summer. You will probably never see a mite in a house so treated. It takes very little time and is very little trouble to look after these details if you are fixed for it and have the proper appliances, sprayers, etc. A flock of chickens infested with mites will not do well. You must get rid of them if you expect the full profits.

Remove Stains From Wood.

[Pittsburgh Gazette:] Whenever polished tables become stained, either by hot dishes or wet flower vases, remove the marks in the following manner: Rub the stained parts well with a rag dipped in linseed oil, then hold a hot iron two or three inches from the table and you will find the stains disappear very quickly.

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HUMOR.

Mrs. Heller: Tommie, don't
ask you've had enough chocolates?
No. mother. There are two

Transcript:] Rix: I see that
is getting up a "Woman's Dictio-

more words in it, I suppose.

Post:] "My grandfather flew
pennant as a commodore in the

My grandfather helped capture
world's series."

Post World:] "Why do you say
you are smarter than you are?"
you see, he had a chance once to
wife—and didn't."

Post:] "There's one thing
for my first two husbands."

Post:] "She's as pretty as a
replied the young woman, with a
her rival's complexion; "and
ated, too."

Post Star:] "Do you take exer-

travel a great deal and always
upper berth."

Post Globe:] "I'm going to sell
the charity bazaar. Do you think
a kiss is too high?"

People expect to be robbed at
city affairs."

Record:] Barefaced Junior: Yes,
to raise a mustache, and I'm won-
der what color it will be when it comes

Gray, I should say, at the
appears to be growing.

man Janko:] "Well, did the boy
medicine?"

didn't."

not?"

I thought it wasn't meant for
a boy, so I took it myself."

Rosemary: Have you ever
pressed by the mystery of Mona

lie?"

No. She looks to me just like
man who is doing her best to
one of her husband's jokes.

Home Journal:] "Look here,
roared the owner of the sub-

property to the real estate man.

you sold me this house, didn't you?

In three months I wouldn't part
for ten thousand dollars?"

ly," said the real estate dealer
"and you haven't, have you?"

Pan Washing Easy.

Post Ocean:] A little 5-cent
brush and plenty of soda, which
ought for 1 cent a pound, will save
in the kitchen.

As a meal is cooked and served
as much of the grease and food
as possible with a knife;

them with hot water, into which
lumps of the soda, and let them
stand for awhile, when you will find

scrubbing with your little brush
will all dirt and grime, which has
been with the soda.

wipe them off with a clean, dry
cloth, and get them upside down on the
table until they are thor-

oughly before putting them away.

A Woman's Privilege.

Post Independent:] Dr. Lyman
at a luncheon at the Colony Club

Post, was good-humoredly arguing
question with a prominent suf-

"Now, doctor," said the suffra-

one thing you must admit.

doesn't grow warped and hideous
as a man. Her mind keeps
and fresher." "Well, no wonder,"

retorted. "Look how often she

Eastlake Park,
has been remode-

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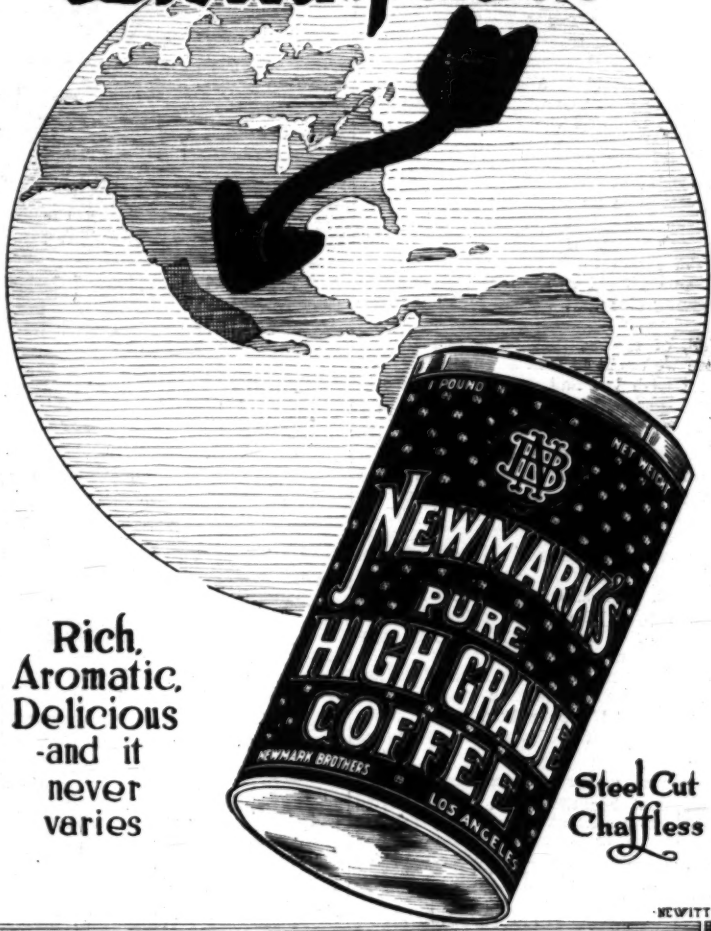
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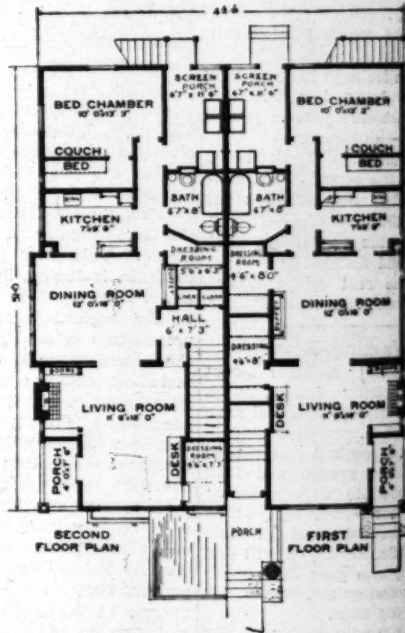


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OLD GUA

Outlaw.

FINE AMERICAN V IN CASTILLO

en. Villa Blamed for P
Man to Run at L

Supine Policy of Commander of t
Army Said to Be Responsible for T
Between Forty and Fifty Mexican
Lives When a Passenger Train Is I

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE

AREZ, Feb. 7.—The nine Ameri
and forty or fifty Mexicans
whose fate has been a mystery

the destruction of the Cumbro
last Wednesday were suffo
This information was received

tonight at the headquarters of
Mexican Northwestern Railway.
tragedy is laid at the doors of

Castillo, the bandit leader.
special train carrying twenty
Mexicans, led by W. J. Farragut, of

Mexico Northwestern Railroad,
coffins and a rescue outfit, left
tonight for the scene.

capture of the rescue train was
by a telegram from Secretary
Bryan to American Consul

demanded that a train of
be dispatched ahead to pre-
attack by Castillo on the Ameri-

The Consul's order was acceded
by Gen. Benavides, and the
of getting together another train

begun. It carried 300 rebel sol-
exact number of persons

of the passenger train, which
of one first-class, two sec-
coaches, a baggage and ex-

car and a freight car, is not
First reports put the number
fifty-five, while a request for

asked for seventy-five of them.
was an estimate, how-
the searching party, led by

the passenger train, which
of one first-class, two sec-
coaches, a baggage and ex-

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